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VOL. IV NO. 122 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons
24th May	Namur	7000		
23rd "	Saxonia	8000	Kashgar	9000
30th "	Sardinia	7000		
4th June.	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
11th "	Caledonia	8000		
18th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
25th "	Arabia	8000		
2nd July	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
9th "	Nagoya	7000		
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd "	Khiva	9000		
30th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

*The "NAMUR" is an extra departure and will proceed via usual ports to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
15th June	Nankin	7000	Malwa	11000
29 th "	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
23 d May	Chakla	Karachi direct.
*27th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Duinraiar Gulf passengers onl
th June	Aratoon Apcar	East & South Africa.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

To London calling at Suez, and Port Said.

Sails.	Steamer.	Tons.
24th May	Malda	8000

FARES TO LONDON.

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First Class Rs. 690.	First class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
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Manager.

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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500		1st June
City of Exeter	A & C	9397		21st June

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	556	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	453	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	943	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Cotomi Maru	M Fujio	8412	15th May	25th May
Moveri Maru	M. Taniguchi	3273	23rd May	2nd June
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5801	29th May	10th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru	4499	S. Vanagi	15th May	24th May
Indo Maru	5311	K Tashiro	28th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Klang F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Tsingtau
Delhi	Sourabaya	(North China)
Penang	Saigon	Hankow
Puket	Haiphong	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Manila	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Cebu	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 33.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASIDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1887.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts
Terms Moderate. 4012

ELLISSION & Co., 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. Active and faithful domestic servants can be had at moderate rates in short notice. 4120

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENT and typist. Apply stating salary to Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4167

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED.—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED.—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Baroda State Service pay Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 100 plus house rent Rs. 10 Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. 4163

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED—A GRADUATE preferably in Science for the Murud High School from 1st June, 1916. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned stating terms.
B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.
Dewan's Office,
Murud-Janjira, 18th May, 1916. 4164

WANTED.—A L. M. and S. or M. B. B. S. with Laboratory experience on temporary appointment. Salary Rs. 100 p.m., with free quarters. Apply to STATE SURGEON, Indore, before 31st May 1916.
STATE SURGEON,
Indore.
State Surgeon's Office,
Indore, the 18th May 1916. 4162

WANTED—One ASSISTANT MASTER NON-GRADUATE on a salary of Rs. 20 rising to Rs 30 and ONE GRADUATE with second language Sanskrit or Persian on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 but preference will be given to a Science-knowing Graduate.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the end of this month.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Viramgam Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Viramgam, May 1916. 4145

WANTED.—STUDENTS to learn DISPENSING and PHARMACY. To qualify themselves for the post of well-qualified compounders, Assistants to Medical Practitioners, Chemists etc.

The COURSE extends over a year and embodies thorough instruction in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Dispensing etc. First Aid and a knowledge of Dressing and Surgical Instruments is also included in the course.

THE NEXT TERM.—Commences early in in June. The School offers a splendid opportunity to young men interested in Chemists or Druggists business.

For terms of admission etc., apply to
The PRINCIPAL,
The BOMBAY SCHOOL of CHEMISTRY and PHARMACY,
Lamington Road, Bombay, 4. 4165

FOR SALE.

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 14 Gents Black Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting, stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown on, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 8 to 10 in stock. Suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 6-12-0 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—99 pairs R290., Ladies Black Box One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles machine-sewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 2/6 per pair.

The CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—12 Pallavaram, Madras.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET—1st floor West side, Donald House, Colaba Causeway, Apply COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Meadows Street, Fort. 4142

TO BE LET—Upper Flat of Banajee's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road. Apply F. J. BATLIBOI "Jamshed Hall" next door. 4146

TO BE LET.—Furnished Room in Fort up-to-date flat with E. L. and Fans suit married couple or 2 bachelors. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1535.

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4000

NOTICES.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on Monday the 29th May 1916 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Director's Report and Audited statement of accounts, made upto 31st December 1915.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Aga Mohamed Jaffer Mowla and Mohamed Saiem Saderavi who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 29th May to 12th June 1916 (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1916. 4160

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of KAMODE CHANCER MUKERJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Head Clerk, Claim Section General Traffic Manager's Office in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. ..... Deceased.

SHRI MOTE KHIRODE BALADEVI, widow of KAMODE CHANDER MUKERJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 22nd day of May, 1916.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
4172 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable BUNGALOWS at Khandalla known as "OCTAGON" and "KHANDALLA HOTEL" also Vacant pieces of land, on SATURDAY, 27th instant at 4-15 p.m. on the premises.

For further particulars see BENNETT and Co's advertisement. 4171.

NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the Undersinged on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1916, upto 1 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) for the construction of an Animal House for the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel (work of tiled floor and dado only.) Value of work about Rs. 11,677. The Superintending Engineer, N.D., reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 500 (five hundred) only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 1,100 (one thousand and one hundred) only, in Government Promissory Notes will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 17th May, 1916. 4169.

S S. "CITY OF LAHORE"

ARRIVED ON THE 22ND INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per B/L. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
23rd May, 1916.
Home Street.
Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHERS, SEWING MACHINE, RICH PLATEDWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, BICYCLE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Jubilee Building in Sankli Street, near the Byculla Bridge, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished Englishmade furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meatsafes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hatstands, book cases, partition screen, single and double iron bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sewing machine, hall lamps, hall clock, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frame, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, free-wheel bicycle, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. Clarke, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 23rd May, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A BROKEN MOTOR CAR.

On THURSDAY, the 25th Instant at 5 p.m., (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction in the stable of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Sulleman near the French Bridge by order of Seth Tehilram Girdhandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ignatius De Costa.

1 Broken Motor Car.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DOONGRY COOLY STREET. BHAT BAZAR.

Suit No. 797 of 1909.

Devji Waghji and another
vs.
Hiravahoo widow of Hunsraj Waghji and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna, and Devji Waghji, the Receivers appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on the day and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, the following property:—

LOT NO. 2.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises at Doongry Cooly Street, Bhat Bazar.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses or warehouses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Doongry Cooly Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 226 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Old No. 824, and New No. 6560. Old Survey No. 140, New Survey No. 2793, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1321, and Street Nos. 424 and 428, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Doongry Cooly Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Gangadas Vijbhukandas and on or towards the South by the house of Walji Premji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar Chotubhai, Solicitors, at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
Cinema Sensation of Bombay.
"THE FRAME-UP"

A dishonest syndicate tries many schemes for forcing the Mayor of an American City to pass a bad law which would bring them much gain, but he remains honest to the last and wrecks their plans. It is a thrilling story, acted most dramatically.

"A PEACH AND A PAIR"

"Whichever of you arrives at my house first will hear good news" wrote the "Peach" to the two rivals for her hand. When after hysterically funny situations, the pair arrived there they learnt that the girl had just been married.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
BANKER'S BATTALION IN LONDON.
"AMERICAN LEGION" IN LONDON.
WIMBLEDON BYE-ELECTION.
CARDINAL MERCIER IN FLORENCE.
MR. HUGHES IN THE CITY.
R.A.M.C. AT SALONICA.
AN OBSERVATION POST IN FRANCE.
SPECIAL CONSTABLES AT TOTTENHAM.
LIVERPOOL BOY SCOUTS REVIEWED.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

TO-MORROW
EMPIRE DAY.
EXTRA ATTRACTION AT BOTH SHOWS.

IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL PROGRAMME. A SHORT SCENE OF ONE OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S GRACIOUS ACTIONS—HER APPRECIATION OF THE VALOUR OF THE EMPIRE'S GREATEST HERO, LORD ROBERTS—WILL BE SCREENED.

The day will be further celebrated by the giving of prizes of Chocolates and boxes of Indian Sweets. 290 prizes in all will be given upon the house being full. Each of the entrance tickets will be marked with letters A, B, C, or D. During the interval one of these letters will be drawn on the Stage and the holders of counter-parts of tickets with the winning letter could exchange them for a box of Chocolates or Indian Sweets in the Garden DURING OR AT THE CLOSE OF THE SHOW. One out of every four patrons is sure to win a prize. The maximum number of prizes will be Boxes 45, Stalls 80, Dress Circle 25, Balcony 40 and Gallery 100.

PLEASE PRESERVE COUNTER-PARTS OF TICKETS.

WE ARE IMPORTERS
of the best kinds of
PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, Etc., Etc.
Our Special Attention to MOFUSSIL ORDERS
DINSHAW & Co.,
General Tobacconists, Provision Merchants and Commission Agents.
No. 1, Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway

AMUSEMENTS

6-30. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-45p.m.
NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES! NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES !!
Extraordinary Success of America's Fastest Novelty Act.
ROBERT DEMONT TRIO
Presenting their great acrobatic sketch Hotel Turn Over.
'THE SIN OF JEANNINE'
A Beautiful War Drama in one Act.
A Feast of Harmony and Artistic Stage Setting.
RODGER and TEMPLE
Our New Star Attraction. The Acme of Refinement.
AMBROSE & PEGGY BARKER
In Skits, Imitations and Impressions 'REVUE MAD'
Coming! BRET HAYDEN, Siffleur and Story Teller.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

DANCE
AT THE
TOWN HALL
FRIDAY, JUNE 2nd.

In aid of Women's Branch
WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P. M.

Admission Rs. 3 for Gent and Lady.
Extra Lady Re. 1.

Tickets may be had at the League Office, 113, Esplanade Road, or at the door

Kirloskar Sangit Company
WILL STAGE IN
BALIWALLA'S THEATRE
TARDEO.
IN AID OF
St. John's Ambulance Association.
Dadar Branch.
At 9 p. m. on Tuesday, 23rd May 1916.
CHANDRAHASA
IN THE
RIPON THEATRE
At 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 24th May, 1916.
VIDYAHARANA
(Evils of Drink)
At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 27th May, 1916.
The new Sangit drama
By Mr. Kolhatkar
SUNDOPSUND
and
At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 28th May, 1916
The very popular Urdu Sangit Drama
TAJEWAPHA

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 22.

The indications of disturbed weather in the Arabian Sea are more marked and a storm may be forming. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-west of the peninsula, Assam and north Bengal, and local falls have occurred in Burma. The chief amounts are Toungoo one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu one; Myitkyina three; Bhamo and Dhubri eight; Cherrapunji three; Tezpur one and a half; Jalpaiguri two; Tinnevelly three.

Forecast:—No important change.

WEATHER AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, May 21.

After a light sprinkle of rain lasting about three quarters of an hour on Friday night it came on to rain again about 7-30 p.m. on Sunday, rather more smartly though less persistently. Both the falls were accompanied by thunder and lightning and are in the nature of the ordinary thunderstorms we experience during the hot weather.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd May 1916, was 29.8-4 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degree according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd May, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the south-west Punjab but drier elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab; night temperature has fallen and is now in defect at Multan, Lahore and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except in upper Sind. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind; night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is considerably drier than usual and day temperature is in excess except at Dwarka, Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the Deccan.

General Remarks.—Seas have gone down at Colombo and Cochin and rainfall has decreased considerably at Colombo and in Malabar. These facts would indicate that the disturbed conditions in the south-east Arabian Sea are in all probability concentrating out in the sea. A few showers have fallen in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Local rain may occur in Malabar and a few showers are possible in the Konkan and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Rain duly. 8 A. M. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	96.7	71.4	68 ..	9.36	—2.64
Do. (21st)	92.8	79.8	55 ..	5.44	1.37
Jask	..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	.. ..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	.. ..	..	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	107.8	69.9	59 ..	1.56	—0.28
Rawalpindi	96.9	72.6	17 ..	10.86	—1.18
Lahore	107.5	70.5	29 ..	1.12	—3.09
Hissar	110.7	74.8	18 ..	2.27	..
Ambala	102.7	74.1	13 ..	1.61	—4.74
Delhi	111.8	84.0	18 ..	1.71	—1.86
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	114.4	84.5	25 ..	0.73	—1.40
Mainpuri	115.7	82.5	13 ..	1.02	—1.13
Jhansi	115.0	82.2	16 ..	0.56	—1.49
Cawnpore	113.0	81.0	27 ..	0.78	—1.52
Allahabad	105.5	81.9	18 ..	1.03	—1.39
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	110.8	72.4	48 ..	0.61	—0.77
Jacobabad	106	74.5	80 ..	0.20	—1.43
Karachi	107 0	78.0	19 ..	0.44	—1.37
Ajmer	111 0	79 6	12 ..	0.33	—1.60
Jalpore	112.8	83 6	14 ..	0.03	—1.52
Kotah	95.2	80.9	11 ..	0	—1.66
Mount Abu					
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—					
Bhuj	112 0	74.3	21 ..	0	—0.58
Dwarka	88.2	79 8	75 ..	0 16	—0.50
Veraval	86.3	80.0	92 ..	0	—0.52
Rajkot	113.2	76.6	16 ..	0	—0.65
Bhavnagar Pare	110.6	84.6	23 ..	0.12	—0.66
Surat	97.8	81.7	71 ..	0	—0.45
Ahmedabad	117.2	82.4	34 ..	0	—0.47
Deesa	113.2	82.1	15 ..	0	—0.64
Neemuch	110 9	80.0	20 ..	0.26	—0.89
Indore	112.8	77.2	30 ..	1.22	0.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	112.5	82.3	21 ..	1.06	—2.01
Saugor	112.8	77 4	7 ..	1.27	—1.54
Hoshangabad	115 5	84.4	8 ..	1.49	—0.58
Khandwa	113.3	84.9	39 ..	0.82	—0.55
Akola	117.2	87.7	35 ..	2.05	—0.24
Amraoti	114.8	91.3	17 ..	1.05	—1.45
Nagpur	113.6	87.3	31 ..	1.75	—1.58
Chanda	112.7	91.2	42 ..	1.45	—2.32
Raipur	111.3	89.6	35 ..	1.37	—2.01
KONKAN—					
Bombay	91.3	83.0	82 ..	0.18	—0.51
Ratnagiri	88.7	76.3	79	0.12	0.87 —1.17
Mormugao	..	..	.. ..	..	..
Karwar	89.1	80.0	79 ..	1.98	—0.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	115 4	82 5	32 ..	0 43	—0 59
Ahmednagar	108.2	80.0	28 ..	0.72	1.84
Poona	102 2	75.6	72	0.14	0 49 —1 63
Sholapur	107.0	76.8	54	0.07	? ?
Bijapur	104.1	73.7	46	0.89	—1.74
Belgaum	94 .	68.7	96	0.09	3.26 —1.89
Ahmedabad	109.8	81.1	44 ..	2.6	0.66
Nizamabad (Indur)	111 2	85.8	33 ..	1.88	—1 14
Hyderabad	104.1	80.7	44 ..	3.77	0.10
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	89.9	74.8	83	0.80	10.20 2.70
Calicut	85 1	78.2	93	0.08	17 80 2 65
Cochin	86.7	76.7	83	0.02	17.94 4.50
Colombo	86.1	75.9	95	0.41	10.76 24.43
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	94 2	80.1	71 ..	20.84	12.56
Bellary	108.1	79.2	58 ..	9.93	5.30
Cuddapah	108 4	83.4	58 ..	9.74	3.57
Madras	93 0	81.7	78	0.02	21 28 —0.47
Bangalore	88.0	70.6	84 ..	9 62	1.36
Coimbatore	94.4	78 2	77	0.24	9.25 0.11
Trichinopoly	101.5	77.4	68	—	13.26 —0.03
Negapatam	94.8	79.9	78 ..		24.32 —7.25

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 21 st May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 5 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29 650 Inc.
Temperature of Air	86.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.4 "
Dew Point	78.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.778 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.3 "
Minimum	81.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W
Movement of Wind do. do.	117 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do, do, year	0.04 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 19th	0.00 "

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COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON POSITION.

VIEWS IN NEW YORK.

The New York cotton correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says switching operations constituted the greater part of the recent trading in the cotton market there. While the May option was under slight pressure, due to the fact that Wall Street longs were liquidating, the easiness of that option had little if any effect on the remainder of the list, which remained steady. In many cases operators who sold May purchased new crop options, which accounted for the widening of the differences between old and new crop months. The difference between May and July also widened somewhat, and as there was believed to be a considerable long interest in May for Wall Street account a further widening of the differences was looked for at the time of writing. One of the leading spot interests in the trade continued to purchase May, with the intention of acquiring control of the stock of cotton stored in New York. There was an exceptionally active demand for the local stock, which was steadily decreasing, having lost about seven thousand bales so far this month. Most of this cotton was of good grade, and prices continued relatively cheaper in New York than in the South.

LIVERPOOL STRADDLE SALES.

Speculative selling appeared to have fallen off, and the supply of contracts mostly came from Liverpool straddle sales, scalpers taking profits, and the undoing of hedges. Buying orders were encountered on every slight set-back, and there was no "let-up" to the continued demand from spot interests for trade account. This buying kept the market bare of contracts, and shorts experienced considerable difficulty in covering. It is no longer thought that the carry-over at the end of the season will be burdensome, and if exports exceed expectations there is a possibility of the carry-over being dangerously small. Even though advices from abroad state that prospects of peace this year are rather remote, the possibility of hostilities ending in the near future is contemplated in New York. The chief contributing factor to the steadiness of the market has been the spot situation. Prices of actual cotton throughout the South were firmly maintained. It has been rumoured that many of the Southern banks are loaded with loans made on cotton at prices well above present levels, but in spite of that there has been no forced selling. The reports that banks were calling loans were ridiculed; advices from the South indicated that banks were eager lenders on cotton, and money was plentiful. Banks, too, in most cases are understood to have ample margin from customers. The demand everywhere in the South appears to be more than sufficient to absorb offerings. Interior advices are not quite so favourable, as it is said that most of the recent active demand has been speculative, and that some of this cotton is already finding its way back on the market. A better foreign demand has been reported from the Atlantic States, where British interests have been credited with increased purchases. Russian interests are reported to be buying on a much heavier scale than usual. Low grades are becoming scarcer and their discounts under the higher grades are steadily decreasing. It is said to be difficult to obtain linters everywhere in the South, and powder manufacturers are reported to be buying the lower grades of lint cotton.

WEATHER IN THE COTTON BELT.

General heavy rains have fallen throughout the south-western part of the cotton belt, and the drought in that section has been entirely relieved. Weather developments, however, have been less of a market factor, as the breaking of the drought has caused a considerable difference of opinion as regards the Texas acreage. The dry weather previously had been taken as a bear factor in some quarters, as those interests claimed it would mean a larger abandonment of grain area to cotton. In other quarters the dryness was construed as bullish, inasmuch as it would interfere with the germination of the seed, and lack of subsoil moisture would make the plant more susceptible to the high mid-summer temperature. Rains have fallen everywhere in the belt and planting conditions are reported to be quite favourable. Farm work is making headway, and in many of the Southern sections planting is under way. Estimates of the acreage do not confirm the early reports of a large increase.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 22.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Total Imports 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
May.	8.41
May-June.	8.33
June-July.	8.28
July-Aug.	8.25
Aug.-Sept.	8.17
Sept.-Oct.	8.04
Oct.-Nov.	7.96
Nov.-Dec.	7.90
Dec.-Jan.	7.86
Jan.-Feb.	7.84
Feb.-Mar.	7.83
Mar.-Apl.	7.82
Apl.-May.	7.80
May-June.	7.78

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 18th May.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.35
Previous price	13.15
Silver Commercial Bars	75¼

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 22.

The market to-day has remained quiet and M. G. Broach, 1917, is quoted at Rs. 293 with no enquiry either from the Bazaar or from shippers.

Mills have again been in the market for stapled styles and ready cotton has been in fair demand.

We quote:—

G. Broach, April 1917	293
Fine K/Akola, May	257
Fine K/Akola, July	262
Fine K/Akola, Sept.	265
F. G. Bengal, May	213

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G	Good.	Delivery.
M.G.Broach	..	..	293	Apr. 1917
M.G. Bengals	..	227½	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	..	227	215	.. May 1916
M.G.Sind Punjab	..	220	..	.. "
M.G.Khandesh	..	244/5	232	.. "
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	273	..	.. "
M.G. Nagpore	..	273	..	.. "
M.G. Akola Khgm.	..	258	..	.. "
" "	..	262½	..	.. July 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	231½	..	.. "
M.G. Broach	..	283	..	.. May 1916
H.G. Westerns	..	..	296	M/June "
M.G. "	..	..	302	"
H.G. Compta	..	..	326	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	307	"
M G. Akola-Khamgaon	268/9	..	..	Jan. 1917

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA May, 22nd 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	229	..25th Jan.'17
Bengals (M.G.)	237	227	215	.. Ready
	..	226	..	.. May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	230	..	.. July
	..	218	208	..Ready
	..	217	..	.. May
Khandesh(MG.)	..	247	223	..Ready
	..	244	..	.. May
Juna (M.G.)	..	247	..	.. July
	..	..	150	..Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	280	..Ready
Oomra (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Fair Staple	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M. G.)	..	298	..	.. Ready
(H. G.)	..	288	..	.. Ready
	..	268	250	..Ready
Akola-Khgm.	..	256	..	.. May
Karanja,M.G.)	..	262	..	.. July
	..	263	..	..25th Jan.'17
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	268	260	..Ready
	..	265	..	.. May
Dhamangaum	..	269	252	..Ready
Poolgaum(M.G.)	..	258	..	.. May
Yeotmal (M. G.)	..	263	253	..Ready
	..	261	..	.. May
Nagpore	..	293	260	..Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	267	..	.. May
Wardha Hinghat.	..	268	260	..Ready
(M. G.)	..	267	..	.. May
	..	285	260	.. Ready
Broach (M. G.)	..	283	..	.. May
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	292 25th Apr.'17
Mitraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	238 Ready
	..	..	..	253 May/June
Mathia (M. G.)	..	245	233	.. Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	306 Ready
	..	..	..	309 May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	312 Ready
	..	..	..	308 May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	318 Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	312 May/June
	..	..	..	288 May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	335 Ready
	..	..	..	326 May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th May, 1916:—

Cotton	9,443 Bales.
Wheat	7,643 cwts.
Linseed	11,189 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	624 "
Gingellyseed	98 "
Poppyseed	255 "
Groundnuts	780 "
Castorseed	4,199 "
Rice	1,883 "
Myrabollams	4,077 "
Cottonseed	2,726 "
Gram	2,091 "
Joowar	3,439 "
Barley	5,418 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4¼d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. June.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d. to 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 21-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	195½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	162½
Do. Shanghai	232.
Do. Yokohama	154.

BULLION.

	Re.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do.	25-0-0
Bombay do.	25-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	83-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 22.

The Cotton Mill share market opened steady to-day but before close the rates showed some indications of weakeness.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares were placed at Rs. 780, in the morning and suddenly the prices moved up to Rs. 790. But later on owing to the preponderance of sellers and absence of buyers at high rates, the quotation began to sag down rapidly and within a very short time a drop of about Rs. 40 was recorded, the market closing at Rs. 740. There was registered a corresponding fall in Tata ordinary also.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids closed at Rs. 477½.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 505 to Rs. 500, Standards from Rs. 124 to Rs. 1,227½, Madhavji from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,485 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,710 to Rs. 1,700.

Centrals kept steady at Rs. 2,192½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 255, Indian Bleachings at Rs. 166¼ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 270.

New Great Easterns declined to Rs. 192½. Swans were placed at Rs. 252½.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corp. shares opened at Rs. 930 but steadily improved and touched Rs. 955, but closed at Rs. 947½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares opened with some excitement to-day and business was done at Rs. 260, but later on the rates declined to Rs. 252½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 191½ to Rs. 185. Deferred from Rs. 790 to Rs. 740. Preference were placed at Rs. 161.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 562½.

Gujrat Ry. shares at Rs. 100.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares closed at Rs. 1,380.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were placed at Rs. 94.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20.

Castle Bruce	Williams	Aden

May 22.

Chakla	Allen	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

May 22.

Griqua	Crozer	Marmagoa

The following vessel entered for the docks loading:—

Steamer—Castle Bruce for Home Ports

May 22.

S. S. Castle Bruce:—The steamer Castle Bruce, 2,093 tons, Captain L. Williams, arrived here on Saturday evening from Aden, in ballast.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,327 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived here on Monday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,388 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, R.N.R., with the outward mails of the 5th instant and passengers, arrived here last night from Aden. She will sail this evening for Aden, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Penang Maru and S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamers Penang Maru and Yetorofu Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 20th instant.

Monday, 22nd May, 1916

PRINCES DOCK.

R. Liddesdale	Forfar	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Benlawers		W. & A. G. & Co
F. Domingo de Larrinaga	Nickels	T. M. & Co
K. Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
N. Castle Bruce	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co
T. Totomi Maru	Fugis	N. Y. K.

HARBOUR HALL.

Indravati	P. S. N. Co
Courland	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tarbetness		L. Dreyfus & Co
2 Massilia	Walter	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Lawoe	Lorie	D. M. Khandwani
5 Kinkasan Maru	Kolzumi	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Java Maru	Yonagi	O. S. Kaisha
8 Almerian		J. MacKintosh & Co
9 Berbera	Stellman	M.M. & Co
15 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
16 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Sardinia	Jeffry	P. & O. Co
4 Makta	Davidson	M. M. & Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Galila	J. W. Mulhead

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Chanda		M.M. & Co
Egyptian Transport	James	P. M. & Co
Port-de-Dinn	Abdoo	Bibini
Singu	Riew	S. Wallace

EXPORTS

May 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

Massilia (s) 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 4 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 1,000 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 150 tons cut copra, Shaw Wallace and Co.; 23 bales cocoons, Cox's Shipping Agency.

Massilia (s) 4 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia (s) 205 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Domingo de Lorrinaga (s) 128 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 260 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH OR LIVERPOOL.

Domingo de Lorrinaga (s) 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Liddesdale (s) 655 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 110 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 2,000 cwts. ginjelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malda (s) 40 cwts. saltpetre, E Mahomed and Sons.

Sardinia (s) 160 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 215 bales hemp, M. E. Oomrigar and Co.; 300 bales hemp, M. Khatao and Co.; 61 cwts. dive-dive seeds, A. Abdoola; 105 cwts. gum arabic, G. Suchidana; 9 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 2 bales sheep skins, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 27 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 35 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 161 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 400 bales hemp, Keedle Reeve and Co.; 330 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 28 cwts. tamarind, M. Jafferbhoy; 27 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 210 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 375 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts. old copper pots, M. Soomjee; 23 cwts. aloes, E. Mahomed and Sons; 20 cwts. bees wax, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 75 cwts. gum olibanum, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 23 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 16 bales cow hides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 1 bale calf skin, A. Abdoola and Co.; 1 bale sheep skin, A. Abdoola and Co.

FOR HULL.

Castle Bruce (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

Benlawers (s) 1,440 cwts. myrabolams, O. Govindji and Co.; 1,250 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Almerian (s) 5,850 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Brothers; 3,502 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 3,504 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 21,004 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR GLASGOW.

Tarbetness (s) 30,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Saisette (s) 50 bars silver, The Eastern Bank.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

Java Maru (s) 2 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 50 tons old iron scrap, M. B. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 4 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 100 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai and Co.; 10 bundles coir mattings, N. M. A. Poonawalla.

FOR OSAKA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Java Maru (s) 12 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru (s) 126 cwts. myrabolams, H. Anik and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 22.

S. S. Scindia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—134 drums magnesium chloride, 52 drums zinc chloride, 900 bags starch, 1,000 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 374 bags farina, 1,750 pieces earthenware, 70 casks disinfectant fluid, 375 drums caustic soda, 110 casks 33 cases tiles, 10 casks 40 drums bisulphite soda, 200 casks china clay, 5 cases shoes and boots, 48 cases tyres, 199 drums bleaching powder, 10 bags 10 barrels 420 kegs borax, 19 kegs oxalic acid, 2 cases essences, 203 kegs 13 casks bichromate of soda, 8 casks Glauber salts, 35,000 numbers bricks, 364 bags 16 casks fire-clay, 80 cases solder, 95 casks iron liquor, 112 hogsheads ale, 785 cases beer, 5 cases 2 hogsheads 1 cask wine, 1,698 cases 28 hogsheads 2 casks whisky, 30 drums colza oil, 10 kegs white lead, 25 cases sauce, 2 cases barley, 1 case corn flour, 686 kegs 40 drums paint, 19 casks blacking, 125 bags tapped nuts, 20 cases varnish, 140 kegs red lead, 267 casks coal pitch, 423 casks coal tar, 2 cases roller skin, 13 trusses leather belting, 15 bales oakum, 1 case leather cloth, 177 cases biscuits, 29 cases 10 trusses buffalo pickers, 5 cases hams and bacon, 25,20 boxes tin plate, 950 bales 5 cases paper, 6 bales twine, 13 bales canvas bags, 5 bales tarpaulin, 2 cases umbrella sticks, 1 case tobacco, 20 cases 2,063 boxes soap, 165 bales canvas 4 cases cotton and linen goods, 10 cases silk warps, 46 cases linen goods, 42 casks tallow, 20 cases oil cloth, 35 cases jute cloth, 5 packages 3 bales carpets, 104 cases sewing thread, 24 cases art silk and cotton goods, 5 cases 10 bales woollen goods, 20 bales 18 cases woollen and cotton goods, 26 cases umbrellas, 79 cases 242 bales cotton yarn, 1,588 cases 451 bales cotton goods.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Salsette leaving Bombay to-day:—

Miss A. M. Benson, Mrs. Bucknill, Mr. Ball, Mr. J. Carpenter, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Foster, Mr. G. B. and Mrs. Gregson, Miss Gregson, Mr. R. W. Harter, Miss Hilliard, Mr. J. R. Hood, L.C.S., Mr. T. McCreath, Mr. F. and Mrs. Milne, Mr. P. J. Pauling, Mr. F. E. Piffard, Lady Richards, Miss Richards, Mr. J. Sharpe, Mr. Shimidzu, Mr. Wetherall, Mrs. Williams, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Irving Robinson, Mr. Richard Thomas, Mr. Leslie Blackman, Mr. Robert England, Mrs. K. J. Gabbet, Mr. W. Sargeaunt, Mr. A. R. N. Lalljee, Mrs. A. I. Lalljee, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. Fremantle, Mr. R. E. Johns, Miss Blackstone.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in		May	h. m.	ft. in
Mon	22	m 2 18	26 4	22	m 8 15	15 8	
		3 14a	28 7		9 32a	18 9	
Tues.	23	m 3 19	25 8	23	m 9 11	17 0	
		4 7a	27 0		10 41a	18 8	
Wed.	24	m 4 28	25 1	24	m 10 17	18 4	
		5 4a	26 11		11 50a	18 5	
Thur.	25	m 5 46	24 11	25	m 11 40	19 4	
		6a 26	3				
Fri.	26	m 7 11	25 10	26	m 0 56	17 11	
		7 8a	25 10		1 7a	19 11	
Sat	27	m 8 25	25 10	27	m 1 49	17 4	
		8 8a	25 7		2 15a	20 1	
Sun.	28	m 9 24	25 7	28	m 2 34	16 10	
		8 59a	25 6		3 13a	20 2	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
" 22 (Monday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 9m.
" 24 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 7m
" 25 (Thursday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 9m.
" 26 (Friday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 10m.
" 27 (Saturday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 10m.
" 28 (Sunday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 46-4m. a.m.; New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7-8m. a.m.; First quarter June 9th, 6h. 20-0m. a.m.

AN IRONY OF HISTORY.

GERMAN ATTITUDE TO CONTRABAND

The new contraband list, dated April 19, 1916, and the accompanying Foreign Office Note, dated April 13, marks a new stage in the long history of contraband, writes a legal correspondent to "The Times."

It is well, in view of the leading part played by Great Britain in that history, to bear carefully in mind the fact that the new policy has not destroyed the doctrine of conditional contraband laid down by Grotius in 1625, the very year when England and Holland, by the Treaty of Southampton, combined to close the ports of Spain to a very considerable contraband list.

The whole doctrine of contraband expresses a relation of a belligerent to a neutral power. It is not unneutral for a neutral nation to carry on commerce with either or both or all of group of belligerents; but certain commerce is carried on at the risk of the neutral merchant and neutral carrier. Within indemnite limits a belligerent may forbid, under penalty of forfeiture, the carrying on of commerce with its enemy. To meet the needs of commerce Grotius invented his famous threefold classification of goods: Goods solely useful in war and therefore always capable of confiscation; goods never useful in war and therefore never capable of confiscation; and goods useful both in peace and war—*res usus anceps*. The third class could, Grotius considered, be captured on the ground of the belligerent's necessity, provided the neutral is indemnified, except in cases where the neutral knew that the carrying of the goods was damnifying the capturer.

Great Britain, in the general interests of commerce, boldly adopted what was in fact the doctrine of conditional contraband with the concomitant doctrine of pre-emption in cases where restraint of the commerce was necessary but was also unduly harsh to the neutral merchant. This doctrine, which tended to reduce the injury caused by war to seaborne commerce to its lowest limits, met with no favour on the Continent. But Great Britain's own policy varied from time to time, as necessity arose, and in various instances she has stood for absolute contraband as the governing factor in the problem offered to sea power for solution. The attitude of her Continental enemies in those cases, as in the present instance, determined her policy, and it is perhaps not the least of the many ironies of the present war that at the moment when a broad doctrine of conditional contraband has become the necessity of Germany, the age-long advocate of the doctrine should be compelled by the abuse of the doctrine to abrogate it. To-day, as the Foreign Office Note points out, the distinction between the armed forces and the civilian population of the enemy country is no longer a reality, and the German Government has taken control of practically all the articles in our list of conditional contraband. In those circumstances, conditional contraband automatically becomes absolute contraband, and thus, not for the first time, Germany has weaved the net in which she is caught.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 44,38,273-7-9; further subscriptions from Ahmednagar Branch, Rs. 50,000; further subscriptions from Belgaum Branch, Rs. 32,030; 18th instalment from Dharwar District, Rs. 18,175-12-2; further subscriptions from West Khandesh, Rs. 4,275-11; subscriptions through Thandar Sankheda Mewas Vadia, Rs. 2,130-12-1; 25th instalment from Sind Branch, Rs. 2,000; subscriptions from Ratnagiri District, Rs. 1,659-9-8; 32nd instalment from East Khandesh, Rs. 1,400; Officers of the P. W. D., Bombay, for April, Rs. 910; Thakor Saheb of Rajkote for May, Rs. 750; 10th instalment from Poona Branch, Rs. 600; Messrs. Pallonji Edalji and Sons being rebate on work done for Officers' Hospital at the Byculla Club, Rs. 500; 21st donation, members of Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; portion of profit of Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; subscriptions from Godhra, Rs. 524-8; proceeds of Hockey Match between M. A. O. College, Aligarh and Lusitanian Sporting Club held on 8th May in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Rs. 307-10; Dosa Hurji, Esq., Rs. 201; Dosa L. R. Esq., Rs. 100; P. E. Percival Esq., ICS, for Prisoners of War who surrendered at Kut-el-Amara), Rs. 100; M. B. Tvabji, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 100; G. C. Shannon, Esq., Rs. 50; "R. G. G." for May 1916, Rs. 50; some people of Porbunder State, Rs. 49-4; 20th monthly donation, Government Central Press, Rs. 47-12-3; subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 38; Capt. J. L. Eden, Rs. 30; subscriptions from Dohad, Rs. 27-5-7; "J. W. S.," Rs. 20; G. S. Wilson, Esq., Rs. 15 and sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 46,10,140-13-6.

THE AFTER CARE FUND.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY MATUNGA.

Amount already received up to 23rd May, 1916, Rs. 10,615-0-0.

Further donations amounting to Rs. 1,217 received from:—Major A. L. McCormick, R.E., Rs. 30; the Hon. Dr. D'Monte, Rs. 50; "A well-wisher," Rs. 20; Mr. P. Glynn Messent, Rs. 20; Mr. N. N. Wadia, Rs. 100; Mr. K. S. Povala, Rs. 30; Mr. A. R. Bennett, Rs. 40; Mr. Hajee S. A. Wahed, Rs. 100; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, Rs. 100; Mr. Shalebhoy Tyebjee, Rs. 51; Mr. Purbhoodas Jeewandas, Rs. 25; from a friend, Rs. 10; Mr. Vally Mahomed Dewjee, Rs. 25; in memory of the late Dinshawji and Framji Bhikajee Khan, Rs. 25; Mr. R. C. Lowndes, Rs. 15; Mr. D. C. Shroff, Rs. 51; Mr. Jivaji Ebramji Bhavnagri, Rs. 90; Mr. A. J. Raymond, Rs. 50; Mr. Hirji Khetsey, Rs. 100; Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, Rs. 100; Mr. Osborne Marshall, Rs. 75; Mr. C. Babington, Rs. 30; Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Rs. 30.

Total (up to 22rd May), Rs. 11,832.

Amount required Rs. 20,000.

Donations will be gratefully accepted and duly acknowledged by Col. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., H. M.'s Mint.

N. B. Colonel Lloyd Jones writes to say that the grant of Rs. 300 by the Trustees of the N. J. Wadia Charity Fund being given towards the David Sassoon Reformatory and not towards this particular fund. Their names have not been included in the Fund List of names.

A "GARDEN OF GOD."

MUSLIM CEMETERY IN ENGLAND.

The following letter from Sir George Birdwood appears in "The Times":—

Nothing could give wider or deeper satisfaction throughout India than the announcement "Honouring the Indian Dead" in "The Times" of the 18th April, and every Anglo-Indian will devoutly desire that the arrangements determined on may be faithfully fulfilled by us—that is, ungrudgingly as to the cost, and with the most sympathetic deference to the sentiments and traditions that influence the Muslims of India in the formalities observed in the burial and wardenship of their sacred dead.

In this northern hemisphere they lay the bodies with the head toward the north and the feet to the south, and on one side with the face turned toward Mecca. The proposed burial ground therefore should be open toward the east, and may be left open toward the west and south also, but toward the north it ought to be enclosed either by a grove of evergreen trees, or hedge, or wall—for, as with us, so with the Muslims (though not with the Hindus), "Diabolus sedet inlaterbus aquilonis." If walled, the enclosure should take the form of a four-square cloister, arcaded on the inner side and lighted on the outer by windows of openworked geometrical tracery in stone, and give entrance and exit on the eastern and southern and western sides through wide, high-domed, and minaretted gateways, all of the purest white marble and designed by an architect learned and skilled in Saracenic architecture, and, if possible, executed under the direction of an Indian Raj-Mistri, or "Master-Craftsman"—"Opifex alienorum operum inspector."

The "grounds" should be laid out, not as a "necropolis," but as a "Garden of God," and if the cypress and yew are planted in it—and they are most desirable as a screen against the north, together with cedars, pines, and firs—it must not be as symbols of mourning, but of the life everlasting with God in Heaven:—

Young flowers and an evergreen tree
May spring from the spot of thy rest;
But not cypress, nor yew let us see,
For why should we mourn for the Blest.

In the Bombay Presidency I always found the Crateva religiosa of Roxburgh planted in the Muslim "gardens of God," a beautiful shrubby Caper, which, when covered all over with its large long-stalked, white flowers in loose clusters, all appearing just after its leaves have died away—a true "arbor Resurrectionis"—always recalled to me the text (vii., 13 and 14) of "The Book of the Revelation of St. John the Divine." The Sanscrit name of the tree is varuna, "the encompassing," a name also of "the West," because in that direction lies the all-encompassing Indian Ocean. It is the same word as the Greek ovpavos, the "all-encompassing" Heaven; and veranda, the pillared cloister surrounding the four sides of our English "bungalow," i.e., Bengal-houses, in India.

The apparition of such a "Garden of God" for the sanctified dead of Islam in England, so built up and so planted, set beside the Mosque at Woking, would seem there as if let down from Heaven itself, and consecrate London a second Mecca in the devout regard and heart-felt affection of the Muslims throughout Europe and Western America.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE GERMANS AND ISLAM.

In the House of Commons on April 13, Mr. Ronald McNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would propose to the French and Italian Governments concerted measures for making known as widely as possible throughout all the North African countries, by Arabic translations or otherwise, the papers recently captured in East Africa revealing the German attitude towards Islam.

Lord Robert Cecil: The contents of the papers were at once telegraphed to the British authorities in Egypt, in order that the widest publicity might be given to them in Egypt and the Soudan, and copies of the papers were sent to the French and Italian Ambassadors in London. The French and Italian Governments have doubtless considered how they may best be used. Steps are being taken to obtain photographic facsimiles of the original documents, and these will be made available in the same way for circulation in Moslem countries.

POSTHUMOUS MILITARY DECORATIONS.

Mr. Butcher asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the fact that the Victoria Cross was awarded to the parents or representatives of a soldier or sailor who had earned it but was killed in action before receiving it, and in view of the fact that the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and the Military Medal, and the corresponding naval distinctions were like the Victoria Cross, awarded for gallantry in action, he would consider the propriety of awarding in proper cases all such distinctions by way of posthumous honours in like manner as is done in regard to the Victoria Cross.

Mr. Asquith: The question of the extension of the present practice in regard to the posthumous award of the naval and military distinctions mentioned by the hon. and learned Member is being considered. The Generals Commanding-in-Chief in the various theatres of war are being consulted in the matter, and I hope soon to make an announcement on the subject.

THE NEW MILITARY MEDAL.

Colonel M'Calmont asked the Under Secretary of State for War whether the award of the new Military Medal would be strictly confined to acts of bravery performed by non-commissioned officers or men in action.

Mr. Tennant: In the Royal Warrant instituting the new medal his Majesty announces his gracious intention of signifying his appreciation of acts not only of gallantry but also of devotion to duty.

Colonel M'Calmont: Is the House to understand that the medal can be given to people who have never been in action at all?

Mr. Tennant: Yes; I should say that it is meant both for gallantry and for work at the base.

COPPER STOCKS IN BOMBAY.

Sir John Harmood-Banner asked the Secretary of State for India whether any steps were being taken to bring back to this country such excess of the copper stocks of 5,200 tons in Bombay as were not immediately required, in order to fill up the shortage and reduce the loss which was entailed to Government and trade by the extra high prices of copper in this country.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have no information regarding these stocks, but I will communicate with the Board of Trade on the subject.

ON GUARD IN EGYPT.

BIKANIR CAMEL CORPS.

As one goes south along the Canal one gets out of the Anzac belt and into the country held by the Indian troops on the extreme right of the long line, and the fortifications here are the work of their hands, writes Reuter's correspondent with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. One reaches this end of the line from Suez, or, rather, from its pleasant little annexe of Fort Tewfik. Its hotel, by the way, is being managed by the gallant Irish Canal pilot who, when his leg was blown off by a Turkish 8in. shell on the bridge of the Hardinge in last year's attack, coolly bade them bring up a chair so that he could go on conning the ship to her anchorage.

Some of our Indian troops have been 15 months on the Canal, but they are cheerful enough, always lively, and ready for anything. The Bikanir Camel Corps have the best of

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED DESERTION FROM B. S. A. POLICE.

LEGALITY OF PROSECUTION PROCEEDINGS.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton).

E. MOCKE ..... Applicant.

v.

THE KING-EMPEROR ..... Opponent.

This was an application by way of revision against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate committing the applicant to prison and for an order of bail pending the disposal of the application.

The applicant was a member of the South African Police Force and was arrested in Bombay for having deserted from the said Police Force, which was alleged to have been on active military service under a proclamation of the High Commissioner of British South Africa.

The applicant in his petition stated that he was not and never had been a member of his Majesty's Army, Navy or his Majesty's Royal Indian Marine Service and his arrest by Superintendent Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department on the 20th of March last as a deserter under the Bombay Police Act was illegal, and the proceedings based thereon were irregular incompetent and illegal.

After various proceedings the case finally stood adjourned to the 20th of May in order to enable the prosecution to get certain papers from South Africa. The papers arrived before that date and the applicant was required to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 11th of May. One of the papers so sent was a warrant from South Africa for his apprehension but it had no endorsements. There were other papers sent, too, containing instruction from the Criminal Investigation Department of the British South Africa Police to the Criminal Investigation Department here to apply for the petitioner's extradition. Though the petitioner's solicitor asked the prosecution to state under what statutes they were proceeding the prosecution failed to do so, and when the Magistrate was requested to order the prosecution to give the applicant that information the Magistrate made no order upon that request. This request was made on every previous occasion that the case came up for hearing but it was not until after the case for the prosecution was closed that Mr. Sullivan stated that he was proceeding under the Fugitive Offenders' Act.

ALLEGED ALTERATIONS MADE ON WARRANT.

Between the 11th and 16th of May, when the case was heard the prosecution made certain alterations upon the warrant of apprehension without the petitioner's knowledge or consent, and just before the commencement of the hearing on 16th May, Lieutenant Morris of the British South Africa Police arrested the accused in Court upon the alleged endorsements appearing on the warrant. This arrest, the applicant urged, was illegal inasmuch as the prosecution had not complied with all the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders' Act of 1881, and Lieutenant Morris was not entitled to arrest any one within the city of Bombay.

GROUNDS URGED FOR REVISION OF ORDER.

The applicant further urged that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to make the order of commitment and that he had not followed the rules laid down in the Indian Evidence Act, that the prosecution had failed to prove that the applicant was a member of, or a deserter from his Majesty's Army, Navy, or Royal Indian Marine, or that he was illegally absent from such service, that no charge was framed against him under the Fugitive Offenders' Act and that the charge under the Bombay Police Act was not withdrawn but proceeded with, that no properly authenticated copies of the ordinances were produced as required by law, nor was a copy of the proclamation of the High Commissioner relied upon by the prosecution produced in Court. The prosecution also failed to produce the contract of engagement of the petitioner to serve which would have shown that the period had expired and there was no legal evidence to justify the petitioner's detention.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel said they would call for the record of the case but refused the application for bail and fixed the hearing of the application on the 5th of June.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., appeared for the petitioner. Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown to oppose the application for bail.

FATAL QUARREL OVER EJECTION.

CONVICTION UPHELD BUT SENTENCE REDUCED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KALLAPPA BHIMAPPA, Appellant *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR, Respondent.

This was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, convicting the appellant of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentencing him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The following are the facts of the case: One Umedchand was a wealthy landed proprietor in Ugarbudruk, a village in the district of Belgaum. In June, 1912, he had leased a plot of land in the village to one Jakkapa for a period of five years. This Umedchand had no male issue of his own. In April, 1915, he made a will bequeathing all his property to his nephew, Paramchand Bhaichand. Umedchand died in June last year. Soon after disputes arose between Umedchand's widow Godubai and Paramchand as regards the property. In or about September, Paramchand tried unsuccessfully to induce Jakkappa to attorn to him.

On the 22nd of October, 1915, Paramchand leased the plot of land occupied by Jakkapa to another man on a higher rent. Early in the morning of the 23rd, while Jakkapa was cultivating the field, the appellant and one Bhimmappa came up to him and tried to obstruct him. An hour after Paramchand came up there with a man called Ballappa. All these four persons, it was alleged by the prosecution, had long bamboo sticks in their hands. Paramchand asked Jakkapa to cease working. Jakkapa refused to do so whereupon Paramchand told Ballana to strike him. Ballapa struck Jakkapa above the right temple causing laceration of the brain. The appellant and Bhimmappa also struck the deceased with sticks.

The deceased rolled over and he at once became insensible. He died the next day and the cause of his death was the serious injury he received above his right temple. Ballanna and Bhimmappa absconded and have not yet been traced. The appellant and Paramchand were arrested and charged with murder.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S FINDING.

The Sessions Judge acquitted Paramchand but held the appellant guilty of the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He held that the appellant intended to cause bodily injury likely to cause grievous hurt, but remarked that he was guilty of a more serious offence than that on the ground that there was a common intention to make a reckless violent and cruel attack on an unarmed and helpless man. But as the appellant might have thought he had a right to eject the deceased the Sessions Judge found him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused appealed.

Mr. H. P. Dastur with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the appellant. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships held that the evidence was conflicting as to what part the appellant took in the assault which terminated in the death of the deceased. The deceased's brother had made a detailed statement on the same day to the police which went to prove that the appellant did not strike the deceased, but held the deceased's brother, thus preventing him from going to the deceased's assistance after the first blow was given by Ballappa. Their Lordships accordingly held the appellant guilty of abetment of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and reduced the sentence to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for disease. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ATROCITIES.

CLAN LINER SHELLED AFTER SURRENDER.

Captain H. S. Southward, master of s.s. Clan Macleod, which was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on December 1 last, has furnished a report showing the inhuman manner in which the ship was fired on after surrendering and while the crew were taking to the boats. Captain Southward has only just returned home from Algiers, where he had been in hospital for the last four months recovering from wounds caused by shell fire after his ship had been surrendered.

The report shows that the Clan Macleod made a fine run to escape from the submarine. She was shelled for two hours, and the U boat had drawn up to a range of less than a quarter of a mile before the international signal of surrender was hoisted, Captain Southward then realising that it was impossible to save the steamer.

Then the Hun commander showed his bad temper and German breeding. Captain Southward reports:—

BOATS' CREWS FIRED ON.

"The crew were sent to boat stations, but to my surprise the submarine started to shell the bridge, doing considerable damage. I was struck by the first shell. He then started to shell the boats and boat crews, killing nine men, wounding six (three fatally), and smashing the starboard boats. During this shelling the crew had all been sent to the port boats, which were manned and lowered without any further casualty. After the boats were lowered the chief officer and myself had a look round the decks, but could not see anyone alive, so we then left the steamer.

"After the boats left the steamer, the gun of the submarine was pointed towards the lifeboat and the commander shouted for me. As the second officer told him I was in the other boat he turned the gun away and told him he need not be afraid. The submarine was flying the German naval flag. When the other boat appeared in view of the submarine, I was ordered to go on board. I did so and found the commander and lieutenant in a furious rage with me because I had not stopped sooner. The commander rushed down from the conning tower, shook his fist in my face, and said, 'Why did you not stop?' I replied that I wanted to save my ship. His next remark was: 'I can shoot you as a franc-tireur.' I said, 'I don't think so.' He said, 'You are assisting my enemy.' I replied, 'I am your enemy.'

INFORMATION REFUSED.

"The commander then said, 'Had you stopped when I fired three shots you would not have had this,' pointing to a wound in my hand. I replied that it was my misfortune. I was then ordered back into the boat, and the submarine at once proceeded to sink the steamer by shell fire. After firing a couple of shots into every compartment, he returned to the boats, and I was again ordered on board. I was asked for my instructions, which I said I had destroyed. I was also asked for the register, and I told him it was on board the steamer.

"Before I left the submarine he told me to inform all captains I met that they would be fired upon if they tried to escape. I told him that that would be their business, and had nothing to do with me. He also asked me the position and I said I had not had a position for some time. We then parted company, and after I had picked up two wounded men, who had evidently stowed themselves away, the two boats set sail for Malta." Both were picked up.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. NANABHOY ENGINEER.

MR. SURAJMAL UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon, charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, lately managing clerk of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, solicitor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain handis.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Nariman, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinsha, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. Rustomji Broacha of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused. Mr. J. Baptista watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, a witness in the case.

Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, further examined by Mr. Davar, said the endorsements on the back of the hundis were in the handwriting of the accused. He well knew the handwriting of the accused, both in English and Gujarati. The amounts of the two hundis had not been paid to him. If the amount had been paid into his (witness's) office there would have been entries in his books. Such entries would appear in every case in which repayments were made. In every instance in which money had been paid into his office there was an entry to that effect. Even if repayments had been made into his office throughanybody there would be entries to that effect and particulars would be given. The complainant never told him that the "hundis" in question had been paid off to him. On the contrary the complainant told witness that the money in respect of these hundis had been lost as he understood that Nagindas was unable to pay. Witness did not ask the complainant how he found this out. The complainant used to say in the presence of the accused that the money had been lost. To this the accused never made any reply. The complainant said this on several occasions in the presence of the accused before the latter left witness's office for good.

THE PAYMENT OF RS. 1,200.

Witness, further examined by Mr. Davar, said that the accused never said that the money had been received by him. Up to the time witness saw these hundis with the endorsement at the back the accused never told him that he had received the money, and paid them to the complainant. Witness was shown an entry dated 18th January, 1911, for Rs. 1,200 credited to the complainant as received in cash. This was from witness's cash book for the year 1911. The entry was in his assistant's handwriting. He knew his handwriting well. This Rs. 1,200 was not in repayment of any hundis. If it had been in repayment of the "hundis" there would have been an entry in witness's cash book to that effect containing full particulars. As far as witness recollected there was no instance in which repayment was made through the accused in connection with complainant's transactions. Whenever repayments were made in respect of Dada's money full particulars of such repayments would appear in witness's books. The accused was present throughout when inspection was taken of witness's cash books. That inspection was taken before the filing of the suit. An inspection was taken also after. The accused was present at the beginning of the inspection but witness took objection and the accused ceased to attend. He objected to the accused's presence because he might create evidence. When Dada was his (witness's) general client the accused attended to his work in every transaction.

MR. NARIMAN'S APPEARANCE.

The accused was present with Dada's attorneys when the Chambers summons for inspection of witness's cheques was argued. He was also present on the third day of the sitting before the Court. On the two previous occasions Mr. Weldon applied for adjournment before the Court but it was refused. The ground of the applications for adjournment was that Dada was ill. Mr. Dinshaw opposed, saying that Dada was seen all over Bombay and the matter was proceeded with. On the third day Mr. Weldon appeared on behalf of Dada and Dada was there and the matter was proceeded with and then it was adjourned. Dada's attorneys retired and then Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinsha appeared on the scene for the complainant. Mr. Nariman who was attending to the complainant's matter proposed certain terms of settlement to Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Payne and Co. The latter sent for witness. A settlement was arrived at, under which witness got all his costs and his counter-claim for Rs. 1,300 was allowed. All the allegations against witness were withdrawn.

Witness was here shown a Gujarati document relating to a sum of Rs. 3,000, which, Mr. Davar said, had been taken by the accused from the complainant on various statements contained therein for paying certain persons and which were never repaid to the complainant.

AN IRRELEVANT DOCUMENT.

Witness said the document for Rs. 3,000 was signed by the accused and was in the handwriting of the accused. It was dated 9th November, 1911. He was also shown a counterfoil of a cheque for Rs. 2,000, dated 21st January, 1914. It was in the handwriting of the accused.

Mr. Velinker objected saying this was irrelevant to the enquiry.

Mr. Davar argued that it was relevant.

The Magistrate upheld Mr. Velinker's objection and ruled, that the counterfoil was irrelevant.

It was marked for identification.

MR. SURAJMAL CROSS-EXAMINED.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

Mr. Velinker: Was proof of your evidence here taken before you were examined?

Witness: No.

You mean that Mr. Davar examined you without a proof and that Mr. Nariman did not know what you were going to say?—Yes.

Mr. Davar: How can witness say if I knew?

Witness: How can I say?

Mr. Velinker: You will get into trouble. Don't take inspiration from anybody. Did Mr. Nariman know what you were going to say in this case?

Witness: I can't say.

Did you write out your evidence and send it on to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinsha?—No.

You had not mentioned to anybody what evidence you were going to give, before you were in the witness box?—No.

Or what you knew in regard to this case?—I may have, to somebody about the "hundis."

To whom did you say about that?—To Mr. Nariman.

When?—Sometime after the consent decree in my suit had been obtained. Mr. Nariman sent for the hundis.

SENT FOR BY MR. NARIMAN.

That took you to Mr. Nariman?—He sent for me and I went

Do you obey Mr. Nariman's orders whenever he sends for you?—Not necessarily.

Usually?—Sometimes I may go or may not. It is at my discretion.

You told him about the hundis?—He asked me and I told him.

Did he take down what you told him?—I don't know. He did not write down what I told him. Not in my presence.

Did you show him your accounts on that occasion?—No.

Did you show him any document relating to the hundis?—Sometime after this interview Mr. Nariman sent for a copy of the surcharges, accounts and objections in the suit, and I sent them.

Copy of the accounts, surcharges and objections, filed by whom?—Filed by me.

Why did you do so?—As a matter of courtesy.

Did anything else happen between Mr. Nariman and you in regard to these hundis?—Nothing else.

NEVER SPOKE TO DADA.

Did you see Dada after he severed connection with you?—Never since then. I mean I have never spoken to him since then.

Never?—Never.

Sure?—Quite sure

Before this complaint was filed did anybody come and look into your account-book?—No.

Certain of that?—Yes.

Before you came to give evidence here did you look up the entry for Rs. 1,200?—No.

Had your attention been particularly drawn to that entry by anybody before you came to give evidence?—By nobody.

Is there an incident which particularly fixes that entry in your mind?—No.

Do you say that you remember that particular transaction, that you have got an independent recollection of that entry, that transaction?—No.

Who usually writes the entries?—It is in the handwriting of Dwarkadas Dalsukhram, the cashier.

Is he in your service now?—No.

Where is he now?—I don't know.

When did you see him last?—In February 1916.

PARTY IN HONOUR OF HIS SUCCESS.

At the party which you gave in honour of the withdrawal of Dada's suit?—Yes, I gave a party (Laughter).

You invited him as your honoured guest?—Not as my honoured guest.

Witness further said that several of his friends desired him to give a party and he did it. He gave a party in honour of the success of the suit.

Mr. Velinker: Who received moneys from your clients?—Sometimes I received them direct from my clients and sometimes the cashier did.

In the case of money paid by Dada or by somebody on behalf of Dada?—Mostly, invariably Dada used to pay into my hands. He was very friendly with me and he paid into my hands.

What did you do with the money?—I used to hand it to the cashier with instructions.

In writing?—Verbally. Sometimes I may have made out slips

What was the usual method?—There was no particular method.

AN INVARIABLE PRACTICE.

Do you say that in every case in which money was personally paid by Dada to you, you noted it down as received personally?—I put it down as received from Dada. The word "personally" was not used.

If moneys were paid to you by an agent of the complainant, what sort of an entry would you make?—I would say "Received on behalf of Dada through so and so."

Mentioning the name of the person?—Yes.

That was your invariable, unchangeable practice?—Yes.

In no case in which you received money on behalf of Dada through an agent have you omitted to mention the name of the person?—To the best of my recollection I have not omitted.

In other words, the name of the person, actually paying on behalf of Dada, invariably occurs in the books?—Yes, to the best of my recollection.

It was you who usually dictated the entries or wrote down on slips?—I gave instructions.

You would call the cashier to give him instructions to write down the name of the person?—Yes.

After the books were written you checked them every evening and initialled?—Yes.

For how many years were you doing money business for Dada?—For five years.

He used to bring moneys and you used to send them to the bank?—He left them with me.

PAID INTO WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

What did you do with the moneys?—I sent them to the bank.

In whose account?—Into mine.

Who used to get the benefit of the interest?—I.

Whenever he wanted to pay money he asked you to draw up cheques?—Yes.

In five or six years, speaking generally, transactions to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs must have been done?—No. Between Rs. 3½ lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs. This included my bills.

Witness further said that some portion of the money was utilised for advancing loans and some was repaid to Dada.

But most of the transactions were money-lending transactions?—Between 50 and 60 per cent. of them were money-lending transactions.

In your five or six years' experience of the complainant you found him to be a shrewd money-lender?—How can I give an opinion? I don't think he struck me as a shrewd money-lender. Sometimes he was shrewd and sometimes he was foolish.

Will you give me an instance in which he was foolish?—The advance made to Rahimtoola Mulla Abdulah was a foolish advance.

How much was that advance?—He used to say that he lost about a couple of thousand rupees.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

PETROGRAD'S DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFRAY.

A trio of desperadoes have for the moment succeeded in diverting a certain amount of Petrograd's attention from the war, says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writing on April 20. Yesterday afternoon in broad daylight they made an armed attack on a cab in which 40,000 roubles (£4,000) were being conveyed to one of the factories in the north-easterly industrial quarter of this city to pay the holiday wages. The money was in bags, and was in charge of a clerk and a boy. The man was killed on the spot by a revolver bullet, and a bag containing 5,000 roubles (£500) was snatched from his relaxing hands. The boy escaped unhurt, and ran to the nearest police station. Two of the robbers kept together and made off, pursued by an ever-increasing crowd, and firing right and left at all who threatened to obstruct their path. A mounted constable and a soldier who tried to stop them were both seriously wounded.

Finally the desperadoes were hunted down into the big courtyard of Nobel's factory, and took refuge in the first building they saw, which happened to be the gardener's cottage. Here they found two women and a couple of children, whom they locked up in the back rooms. They then turned to the front windows, and opened fire on their pursuers, lying down on the floor and only peering over the sills to take aim. The police tried to approach the house under the protection of shields, but in spite of this precaution two of them were badly wounded.

In order to bring the fight to an end as quickly as possible and with a minimum loss of life, a company of Guards was called in from the neighbouring barracks. Meanwhile some of the police, armed with magazine pistols, made their way round to the back of the cottage, and, breaking in the windows, liberated the terrified women and children whom the robbers no doubt regarded in the light of hostages. This step had the effect of dividing the attention of the defenders, who emptied their barrels in turn from the front and from the back windows.

HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

When the innocent prisoners had been released, it was decided to force the desperadoes out of their sanctuary by heat and smoke, and the doors and window frames were drenched with kerosine as a preliminary to the firing of the house. While these preparations were going on, the thieves, realising that their situation was getting hopeless, sacrificed their booty in a last attempt to open out to themselves a way to freedom. Instead of bullets, they flung from windows handfuls of money. However, the general scramble in which they hoped to make good their escape did not take place, and in due time a match was set to the house. Hardly had this been done when two isolated shots were heard, and then all was silent. The police presently entered the premises, and found that both robbers were dead, having apparently blown out their own brains.

So far they have not been identified, but they are believed to have been hands at the factory for which the stolen money was intended. This is, at any rate, the position of a man who has been arrested on suspicion of having been a third member of the gang.

LADY FOUND IN UNCONSCIOUS STATE

SUSPECTED CASE OF NARCOTIC POISONING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

On Sunday morning, a manager of a local bank reported at the Lall Bazar police headquarters that a lady was lying unconscious on the Maidan to the west of Red Road. An ambulance was immediately sent to the spot and the lady removed while still in an unconscious state to the Medical College Hospital. Up to late last night she was still in a state of coma and her identity had not been established. It is believed she is suffering from effects of some narcotic poison. As far as can be gathered she appears to be an European or a fair-complexioned Anglo-Indian respectably dressed.

SAMSON CASE.

THE "DALWALLAS" COMMON CAUSE

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with having received bribes.

The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Velinkar with Mr. D. S. Erulkar and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Godinho, said that on looking at the record of Mr. Aston's Court he was reminded that Deoraj Khimji, Shamji Keshavji and Dharsey Raghavjee were examined one after another on the 15th January; Shamjee Keshavjee's evidence was continued and Dharsey Raghavjee was examined on the 19th, and Dharsey Raghavjee's examination continued on the 30th also.

He could not recollect who produced Shamji Keshavji's book on the 5th June.

Mr. Samson had in the first instance filed a complaint of defamation against Pathu Paloo. Mr. Samson was not able to serve summons upon Pathu, as the latter belonged to a Native State. That complaint was dropped and a fresh complaint was brought against Pasu Muljee. When witness was instructed for the defence he understood that it was a test case against Pasu Muljee and others were equally interested in the result and for that reason the witness was not surprised that his fees were subscribed for by many persons. Witness understood that they had made a common cause.

AN INTERMEDIARY.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that when Barmal Visa was called in Mr. Aston's Court for identification by Mr. Samson. Mr. Samson identified him. He did not call Barmal Visa as a witness because his instructions were that he was helping Mr. Samson. Throughout the case in Mr. Aston's Court the suggestion was that Barmal Visa was one of the go betweens who obtained monies from the "dalwallas" and others for Mr. Samson and a question to that effect was put to Mr. Samson

With reference to two or three "dalwallas," the suggestion was that Barmal Visa was the intermediary in procuring the bribes for Mr. Samson. The suggestion was not that Barmal Visa had arranged the bribes of Mr. Samson in all cases.

A man by the name of Devraj Vela was called and pointed out to Mr. Samson on the 16th June, 1914, who said that he did not know him.

Witness in his office heard what each witness had to say and then made a memorandum of it all.

He (witness) had a note to the effect that Devraj Khimjee paid a bribe to Mr. Samson on his own account and paid another sum of money on behalf of Shamji Keshavji. He (Mr. Godinho) could not recollect whether he put this question to Mr. Samson in his cross-examination.

When Mr. Samson filed a complaint against Pathu Paloo, Naran Mehta had told him (witness) that he would have to appear for him.

Mr. S. V. Khandekar, clerk, Income-tax Collector's Office, was the next witness called.

Examined by Mr. Nicholson, he said that Mr. I. J. Samson, pleader, had been paying an income-tax of Rs. 53 in 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness said that Mr. I. J. Samson had made no declaration of his income. This was the income-tax charged by the office and he paid it.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

NAVAL GUNNER'S SUICIDE.

A MAN OF NOT HAPPY TEMPERAMENT

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of George William Bradshaw (43), a gunner in charge of the store-room on H. M. S. Juno.

The evidence was to the effect that on Monday, the deceased was sent for by Lieutenant G. W. T. Robertson, as the latter had some orders to give him. The man, who was sent to call him, reported that Bradshaw was dead. Lieut. Robertson immediately went down to the stores and found the deceased kneeling with his back to the door, leaning, huddled forward. The deceased was turned over and found to be dead. There was a six-chambered revolver in his right hand, with one of its chambers containing a discharged cartridge. There was no evidence of a struggle in the room. The deceased had been living at the Y. M. C. A. There was a wound in the roof of the mouth, the bullet having passed through the top of the skull.

Lieut. Robertson deposed that he knew the deceased well. The latter's temperament was not a happy one; not exactly morose, but he was a silent man. He did not appear depressed. Witness had so far no reason to suppose that there had been any dishonesty in his behaviour. But this question could be answered only after an exhaustive naval enquiry.

Surgeon W. N. Blatchford, of H. M. S. Juno, said he knew the deceased, who suffered from gastritis due to alcoholism. Since their arrival in Bombay he had been told that the deceased had been drinking, but he could not say so from his own knowledge. He did not know whether the deceased was in any immediate trouble, but he knew that a few months ago he was in trouble over his stores and books. The deceased was then threatened with court-martial. Witness thought he took this to heart. He could not assign any other reason for the deceased to commit suicide. The deceased did not smell of liquor at the time of his death.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a bullet wound through the head and that the same was self-inflicted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise, 6 h. 2 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 9 m.
Phase of the Moon; Last Quarter, May 24th.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Departure of P. and O. steamer Salsette, with Homeward English Mails, 5 p.m.
Benefit performance by the Kirlosker Natak Mandali of "Chandra Has," in aid of the Hindu Division No. 2 of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Grand Theatre, Tardeo, 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.

Empire Day.
Teacher and Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, Fort, 5 p.m.
Empire Day: Hindu Gathering at Javerbaug, Kalbadevi Road, 9 a.m.
Mails consisting of specially superscribed unregistered correspondence for Singapore, and Japan per steamer Java Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the members of the Union, 7-15 p.m., followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 28.

Parsi Gymkhana: Annual General Meeting, Gymkhana Pavilion, Marine Lines, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, May 29.

Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Third Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED a GRADUATE with Mathematics as voluntary subject for Crasia College, Gondal. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 80 on approved service. Apply with testimonials to EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Gondal.

FOR SALE.—HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE with side-car 7-9 H. P. complete with accessories. Used for (1) one month only. Owner buying a car. Rs. 1,700, no offers. Apply GROUND FLOOR, GORDON HOUSE, Apollo Bunder.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOGA.—Bai Dinbai Jehangirjee Boga, wife of Jehangirjee Jamasji Boga, mother of Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jehangirjee Boga of Rawalpindi, Marine Lines, opposite the station. Funeral at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)
SANJANA.—Erwad Eduljee Dastoor Bescotanji Behramji Sanjana, son of the late Dastoor Pesootanji Behramji Sanjana, aged 66, Dhobi Talao on 21st May.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

May 22.

148. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by J Coy. during week ending 27th May.
149. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.
150 Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 23th May, 1916.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Steadfast and True" .....Teike
Overture—"Le Domino Noir" .....Auber
Valse—"Brune" ..... Krier
Selection—"San Toy" ..... Jones
Idyl—"Softly Unamares" .....Lincke
Melodies from—"The Dancing Mistress" .....Monckton
Descriptive Piece—"The Phamtom Brigade" .....Myddleton.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 12th instant passed Suez at 1 p.m. on Sunday the 21st instant.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. s. s. Namur with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kashmir with the homeward Mails of the 16th instant arrived Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 21st instant.

HINDU SHOPKEEPERS' STRIKE OVER.

The strike by some Hindu shopkeepers over the killing of stray dogs by the Municipality has ended. All the bazaars were opened yesterday.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The delay to telegrams between Karachi and Busra and Mesopotamia is now normal.
The booking of week-end telegrams for Mesopotamia and Busra has now been resumed.
Deferred telegrams by the lines of the Anglo-American Western Union and Direct United States Companies are no longer subject to delay.

FATAL BURNS.

Parvatibai (16), a Hindu girl, residing at Kamatipura went to the water tap in her house at 8 p.m. on Saturday last with a naked kerosine oil lamp in her hand when her saree accidentally caught fire and she was extensively burnt about her body before any assistance could reach her. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were 13 attacks and 11 deaths from plague and six attacks and three deaths from small-pox on Sunday. The deaths from plague were as under:—Worli three attacks and three deaths, Khetwadi two attacks and two deaths, Umarkhadi, Kamaswadi, Mazagon, Parel and Sion one attack and one death each, Northern Fort two attacks, Market one attack and the Maratha Hospital one death. The total mortality from all causes was 81 against 66 on the corresponding day of last year and 93 on that of 1914. Of the 2,025 rats caught 54 were found infected.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Kangalal Heeralal, a commission agent, residing at Kalbadevi Road, reports the theft of a hundi for Rs. 500 from his shop on or about the 28th February last.
Harjivan Nemchand, a clerk residing in Vithaldas Street, reports that a small tin box containing ornaments valued at Rs. 500 was carried away from his room some time during last week.
Mr. Robert Erskine, master of the s. s. Scindia, reports that his cabin was entered into some time during last night and a watch and chain and sundry articles of the collective value of Rs. 363 stolen from a drawer.

FATAL FALL.

At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Leo Oliveira (35), residing on the third floor of a house at Marine Lines.
The evidence was to the effect that the deceased came home drunk at 10 p.m. on Saturday. About 4 a.m. on Sunday a Hindu sleeping in the street heard a thud and woke up when he saw the deceased lying near him and informed the people living in the house. The deceased lay beneath the window of his room which was found open. He was unconscious and removed to the hospital where he died on Sunday night.
The jury returned a verdict of death from shock due to injuries caused by a fall, probably accidental, from the third floor of a house at Marine Lines.

CRICKET.

E. D. SASSOON & CO'S. FIXTURES 1916.

June 16—Bombay Y. M. C. A. (B. Team).
June 17—G. I. P. Railway Athletic (B. Team).
June 21—Elphinstone College Gym. (B. Team).
June 25—The Bhatia Mitra Mandal C. C.
July 1—Thos. Cook & Son. C. Club.
July 8—Bombay Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch, Byculla.
July 9—Mazagon C. Club.
July 15—National Bank of India C. Club
July 29—Bank of Bombay C. Club.
August 5—Bombay Currency Office C. C.
August 12—Turner Hoare & Co., C. Club.
August 13—The Bombay Jewish Sporting Club.
August 19—B. B. & C. I. Railway (B. Team).
September 8—The Alfred Cricket Club
September 16—G. I. P. Railway Athletic (B. Team).
September 17—King King & Co., C. Club.
September 30—Bombay Y. M. C. A. (B. Team).
October 14—G. I. P. Railway Mechanics Institute, Parel.
October 15—Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., C. Club.

COTTON SURVEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will someone of your readers inform me how far the cornering of cotton, otherwise known in the Marwaree circles as "khela" that has of recent years been practised by most of the opium dealers on the present lines, is conducive to the prosperity of trade and what steps are necessary to check the same.
The very fact that this year the authorities of our Cotton Exchange Association changed the date of the Broach settlement from March 25th to April 25th shows that they are alive to the evil effects of this practice and wanted to check the same; but the real evil in my humble opinion lies in the defective system of surveys held at Colaba. At present Khamgaon-Akola, May and July, has been the principal line of speculation. A glance at the number of tenders submitted for survey from May 1st and those rejected, will show in whose favour the scales are. Encouraged by the results of the surveys and of the appeals wherein most of the tenders are rejected, these speculators are emboldened to raise up prices, irrespective of the fact that there is very little demand for ready cotton.
I still hold about 600 B/S of Khamgaon cotton, which at the most may be Rs. 3 to 3/8 off "nne" and although I am ready to sell these against ready deliveries at Rs. 10 lower than the present prices for May, I find no buyers.
My commission agents advise me to sell Khamgaon/Akola, May, and to tender the cotton, but the experience I had in tendering the two lots in survey deters me from trying the game any more.
I had sold 200 B/S Khamgaon-Akola and submitted both the tenders, each of 100 B/S, from one lot pressed on the same date, so that there can be no question of a difference in mixing &c., while pressing cotton, but to any surprise one lot was awarded Rs. 2 and the other Rs. 3-8.
Against the latter award an appeal was preferred by the buyer in which the said lot being rejected, the buyer instead of buying cotton on my a/c at Rs. 3 higher than the room rate of the day (which he was perfectly entitled to do) preferred to claim the difference, which clearly shows that the buyer did not buy the cotton for shipment or for local consumption, but he did the business purely with a view to pocket the difference.
The only effective remedy to check this evil is in the appointment of surveyors who should be experienced men from respectable firms that have their buying agencies in the up-country markets and to maintain the prestige and reputation of that august body of arbitrators to whom we meekly entrust our destinies, it ought to consist of gentlemen above all possible causes of suspicion or reproach.
May I request those that carry on the business as cotton brokers, not to consent to their names being enlisted amongst the list of arbitrators,— at least amongst the list of gentlemen constituting the appeal committee.—Yours, etc.

UPCOUNTRY COTTON.

Bombay, May 22.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EMPIRE DAY ATTRACTION.

Those who have responded to the advertisement about the Royal Opera House this week have not been disappointed, for the photo-drama—"The Frame-up"—is proving extremely popular. As an exposure of American political methods, it has a plot teeming with exciting incidents which points the moral—"honesty is the best policy."
Londoners welcome the Pathe Gazette each week for it provides them with fleeting glimpses of the Metropolis. The current edition shows no fewer than five different familiar London spots, and should prove of special interest to home-sick Cockneys.
For a long time now the premier film companies have been concentrating their attention upon the production of screen-versions of famous novels. It almost invariably proves the rule that "best selling books" are transformed into best patronised films, and such has been the case in England and America with a filmatisation of a famous novel which is to be exhibited at the Royal Opera House next week. Full particulars will be given in the course of a day or so.
To-morrow being Empire Day, special attractions are offered at both performances. An extract from a film in which the historic meeting between Queen Victoria and the Empire's soldier hero, the late Lord Roberts, is depicted, will be screened in addition to the regular programme. Boxes of chocolates and of Indian sweetmeats are also to be given to one in every four members of the audiences, the prize-winners being permitted to make their choice between the two. This is a special concession which Hindu and Mahomedan patrons will appreciate.

MR. B. S. TURKHUD.

Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, has recently resigned the Secretaryship after having rendered that institution very valuable services extending over a period of many years. The Institution has now been in existence for 27 years and Mr. Turkhud contributed not a little to its development and bringing it to its present stage of utility.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

CELEBRATION OF EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association) completes to-morrow, eighteen years of its existence, the Association having been founded on 24th May, 1898. This occasion was duly celebrated by the Mandal on Saturday last by holding at the Cama Baug a thanksgiving Jashan ceremony. At about 6-45 p.m. a gathering presided over by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi was held when the President read the resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Association at its meeting of February 26 on the occasion of Mr. Pallonji B. Desai's severing his long connection as Editor of the "Rast Goftar." The resolution referred in eulogistic terms to the services rendered by Mr. Desai as a journalist, author, student and lecturer in his literary career of about 41 years and to the services rendered by him to the Mandal as one of its Vice-Presidents.
A dinner was subsequently held at the same places. Mr. P. B. Desai, the Vice-President of the Association, proposed the toast of "The King and Queen" which was sympathetically honoured. Dr. R. N. Ranina then proposed the toast of the Parsi Writers' Association which was also duly honoured. Mr. B. N. Kabraji then welcomed the guests of the evening, Mr. F. R. Merchant replying on behalf of the guests. Dr. K. M. Dubash proposed the health of Mr. Pallonji Desai and the toast was duly honoured. Before and after the dinner, Misses Talati, Miss R. F. Sethna and Messrs. Rustam Unvala and D. E. Bharucha entertained the gathering with Indian classical music.

FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public ask us to let them know the measures the various Rajputana States have taken regarding the widespread scarcity prevailing in their territories, but we are sorry to say that the States to whom we applied, have not condescended to send us any accurate information.
In the absence of figures, it is difficult to convince the people here and to make them acquainted with the real situation in Rajputana. Yet we cannot help it. In addition to what the States are doing, we are trying to help the most affected areas and are helping them to the extent of the money we can command. Many people must necessarily remain unrelieved, but we cannot give up the sacred cause. As far as we can, help we must.
We have come to know that the States of Jodhpore and Bikaneer have reduced the railway charges to half their former extent for fodder. The Jaipur State, however, would not even listen to it, and it seems that they have consigned all our petitions to the waste-paper basket!
It appears that the Jodhpore Darbar have roused themselves at last, and the Revenue Member of that State writes that they have 32 lakhs of rupees held in reserve for famine purposes. It is not their fault that the greater portion of the hungry folk, and cattle emigrated to distant parts, and that this huge sum now lies unspent.
The Jodhpore State is, also, said to be ready to provide a Taccavi grant for the miserable poor, but it seems that the people prefer misery to this grant as far as they can help it. This is a kind of allowance advanced on credit to the peasant,—a kind of debt which causes greater distress on its recovery than what it relieves. Then, again there is the scarcity of water and we do not know what the State has done to meet it.
Again, another problem presents itself and that is how to help the cultivators to till the soil next year. It has already been stated that many would prefer misery to the Taccavi grant. Now the work that lies before us is this: In all some 25 lakhs of rupees have been spent from all sources and the hungry people relieved to a great extent. We have now specially to confine our attention to remove the scarcity of water, and to relieve the misery of cattle. We send relief only to distant villages—the chief home of misery. There is a great scarcity of fodder and hence money is still required. Rs. 10 per head of cattle is required for the next two months and Rs. 20 for keeping one well working for one village. There are some 200 villages where we find such help is most needed. There are thousands of cattle still to be relieved and large funds are required to save them. We, therefore, solicit the aid of the public for this great work, and we hope it will be forthcoming promptly.—Yours, etc.

MADANLAL CHAUDHARY,
Hon. Secy., Marwari Sammailan.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary of the Marwari Sammailan, Bombay, announces the following further sums which have been contributed to the Sammailan Relief Fund for Rajputana:—Cotton Merchants and Muccadams Association Rs. 1,000; Relief Fund for B. K. R. Ladies Branch Rs. 500; Rai Bahadur Bachharaj Jumnalal Rs. 201; and Rameswardasji Birla Rs. 201; Total Rs. 1,982.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent I. G. Pradhan is very much mistaken in thinking that the enthusiasts of the Vaidya and Jahverilal cases advocate "indiscriminate" use of the emergency chain to stop the curse of overcrowding. The enthusiasts are endowed with at least as much commonsense as Mr. Pradhan, and they know only too well that the passenger who makes "indiscriminate" use of the chain will surely be dragged to the courts by the railway companies and fined. So Mr. Pradhan must not be anxious on that score.
Mr. Pradhan must also know that some of the best brains in the country are taking part in the agitation and what they advocate is the "discriminate" use of the chain. The use of the emergency chain is perfectly "legitimate" under the following circumstances:—

(i) When railway servants refuse the legitimate request of a lawful occupant of a compartment to remove from a compartment the passengers who have got into it of their own accord and overcrowded it.
(ii) When railway servants thrust extra passengers into a compartment and overcrowd it and refuse to remove them when asked by any lawful occupant of the compartment to do so.

It is only this "legitimate" use which we advocate. Mr. Pradhan surely does not mean to say that the "legitimate" use is not "discriminate" use.—Yours, etc.

FURIOUS & IMPATIENT.

PREROGATIVE TO GRANT PARDON.

DELEGATED TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 22.

It is understood that in the Royal Warrant appointing his Excellency Lord Chelmsford as Governor-General of India the royal prerogative to grant a free or conditional pardon to any offender convicted by a court of justice in exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, has been delegated to the Governor-General. A similar delegation, it is believed, is usually made to the Colonial Governors. At the same time the delegation does not empty the Crown of its prerogation in this respect. That prerogative will still exist and may be exercised on occasions, but the Governor-General will now be able to grant such a pardon on his Majesty's behalf should he think it right to do so.

GERMAN WAR IMMORALITY.

FAREWELL TO THE "WHITE WAISTCOAT."

"Vorwarts" draws attention to an article in the "Tag" entitled "Farewell to the White Waistcoat." The author is the deputy Herr von Zedlitz. He writes:—
"Bismarck, when he forged the German Empire with blood and iron, never allowed himself to be 'sicklied o'er by the pale cast' of the thought whether his figure in history would shine in spotless purity. Without troubling on that score he always chose the means which according to his conviction of duty would lead most assuredly to his end. In this respect we need only recall the Ems telegram and the bombardment of Paris. From my recollections of the administration of St. Quentin I could adduce other illustrations, but these two examples suffice perfectly well.
"If Bismarck had sometimes to surmount the anxiety of not appearing before history with a completely white waistcoat, so in the tremendousness of the present war is an incomparably stronger prominence of this feeling only too explicable. In this gigantic war weapons of more terrible effect are continually coming into force. Death and destruction are ever more strongly threatening even the population that is unarmed, women and children. International law appears like a tale of olden times. In the soul of many Germans civilisation and humanity have revolted against this kind of warfare. Keen observers will have recognised that in men of refined nature who collaborate at the loom of history anxiety has become growingly prominent as to how the German Empire and they themselves will stand before the judgment of history. The fear was not to be entirely overcome that under considerations of this kind the ruthless energy which is of decisive value for the ruthless waging of war might suffer.
"Our people should trust that there will be no deviation from the employment of even the most terrible weapons of war as far as their use serves to overthrow the enemy. The successful air raids on England and the effective employment of new war weapons in the battles at Verdun furnish proofs by deeds. Finally, at the sittings of March 6 of the Reichstag the redeeming word has been spoken. The great speech of the Chancellor leaves no doubt to the entire world that our warfare will be solely limited by considerations of the attainment of our war aim. 'The white waistcoat before history' has followed sentimentality into the deep. Friend and foe must reckon with the fact that ruthless use will be made both of the submarine and all our other forces."

MRS. BESANT ON "HOME RULE".

SPEECHES AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 22.

Mrs. Besant opened the sixth session of the Maharashtra Theosophical Federation yesterday morning.
There was a conversazione in the afternoon at which she answered a number of questions relating to Theosophy.
In the evening she lectured on the "Future of India" and again this morning on "Home Rule," Mr. Tilak presiding on both the occasions.
She began her first lecture by saying that in order to judge of the future of a country one must know its past. Extracts from the writings of Chinese and Greek travellers were quoted to show that India's past was a glorious one.
Speaking on the future of India she pleaded for the restoration of the "panchayat system" and urged for wholly elected Legislative Councils, having complete freedom in financial matters.
In her second lecture she said India should have a voice in the discussions about the reconstruction of the Empire. She spoke adversely on the Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act. She said that she did not agree with the opinion that India was the most lightly taxed country in the world, but thought it was otherwise. Mrs. Besant said that India was loyal to the Crown, but she should never submit to be ruled by the Colonies in the readjustment after the war. She must be given her place as a self-governing unit.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR.

NO MORE SCOOPS.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, the war correspondent who first told the story of the Australian landing at Anzac, is now lecturing in Australia. Speaking at a welcome gathering in Melbourne, Mr. Bartlett said that when the history of the war came to be written one of the most interesting features of it would undoubtedly be the part played in it by the press.
At the beginning correspondents were held from going to the front, and as a consequence some of the most magnificent feats ever performed by a British army were recorded only in the dry and featureless official accounts. The superb courage shown by men was not done justice, and the public could never form a proper appreciation of it. There was a very reasonable principle that no information of value should be available for our enemies, but matter of that kind was surely different from a purely descriptive account as to what our heroes were doing, and how our men fought. However, the military authorities had been unable to differentiate between these two phases, and so no vivid pictures could be drawn of the early fighting. There would have been just as much enthusiasm over the retreat from Mons, the struggle on the Aisne, at the Marne, and around Ypres as there was over the gallant landing of the Australians if someone had been privileged to write an account in the same circumstances.
The days of scooping—that was, legitimate scooping—by war correspondents had gone. The only men who got supposed scoops nowadays were men who were many hundreds of miles behind the firing line, and who never saw any troops at all.

VON PAPEN'S AGENTS.

CONFESSIONS OF VON DER GOLTZ.

On March 29 last the "New York Herald" stated that Von der Goltz had arrived in New York in charge of a Scotland Yard official to give evidence with regard to the alleged plots against American neutrality.
The essential portions of the statement by Von der Goltz, sworn to on Feb. 2, 1916, and issued by the Government may be given here:
On August 3, 1914, Von der Goltz was given leave of absence from the Mexican army, to which he was attached, and left for El Paso, Texas, where he was told by Mr. Kuck, German Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, who was staying there to put himself at the disposal of Captain Von Papen. He accordingly went to New York, where he called on Dr. Kraske at the German Consulate, who made an appointment for him with Von Papen.
"I had at first some conversation with Captain von Papen," wrote Von der Goltz, "about recent events in Mexico, and afterwards was asked to give my opinion about a proposal made to the German Embassy, the writer of which, a certain Schuhmacher asked for financial support in order to carry out a scheme by which he wrote he would be able to make raids on towns situated on the coast of the Great Lakes. He proposed to use motor-boats armed with machine-guns. The proposal being rejected on account of the Embassy receiving unfavourable information about the writer, I was at first requested to give my assistance to a scheme of invasion intended to be put in execution by entering Canada with armed forces recruited from the reservists in the United States of America, and aided by German warships at that time in the Pacific. The scheme, which was proposed by Captain von Papen and Boy-Ed, was abandoned, objections having been made by Count Bernstorff. I was told so by Captain von Papen.

TO BLOW UP THE LOCKS.

"Then Captain von Papen asked me to see at my hotel two Irishmen, prominent members of Irish associations, who had both fought during the Irish rebellion, who had proposed to Captain von Papen to blow up the locks of the canals connecting the Great Lakes, the main railway junctions, and grain elevators. It was alleged that by those means, as well as by wholesale distribution of proclamations intended to terrify the populace, combined with rumours of invasion judiciously circulated in the Press, a panic would be created in Canada, which would prevent the Dominion from giving any aid to England."
He then engaged an assistant, Charles Tucker or Tuechsheiner, and went, with a letter of introduction, to see Mr. Luederitz, Consul at Baltimore. Mr. Luederitz provided him with a revolver, assisted him in obtaining a passport in the name of B. H. Taylor, and proposed to him that he should make use of part of the crew and one officer of a German ship, then in harbour. On the next day, Sunday he visited the ship, selected his men, and arranged for them to meet him in New York.
In New York he selected three more men, and when the sailors arrived quartered them in different hotels. He learned from Captain von Papen that Captain Tauscher, of Krupp's Agency, had agreed to furnish him with arms and dynamite. On visiting Tauscher he was directed to the Dupont Powder Works, and the company supplied him with an order to the bargee in charge of the dynamite barges on the New Jersey side, near the Statue of Liberty.

DYNAMITE IN SUIT-CASES.

"In order to get the dynamite," he continues, "it was necessary for me to have a motor-boat at a place near 145 Street, Harlem, and to put the dynamite on board of the barge in suit-cases. After returning to the station, where I had hired the boat, I went in a taxicab, having two suit-cases with me, to the German Club to see von Papen, who told me to call for the generators and the wire again at the club. I took the dynamite to my rooms, where I kept also a portion of the arms packed in small portmanteaus ready to be removed the rest of the dynamite and arms being in the keeping of two of my agents.
"Two or three days afterwards I received from Captain von Papen at his rooms at the club, in the presence of Kritzen and Vouani, generators and wire, which I took to my rooms in a taxicab.
"Arrived at Buffalo I hired rooms at 198, Delaware-avenue, had the dynamite brought there, and spent some days trying to get information about the precautions taken by the Canadian Government. Then I transported myself and three of the agents to Niagara Falls, New Yorks, Sept. 15.
"On Sept. 25 received notice from Ryan to come to Buffalo. Having meantime received privately information that the 1st Canadian Contingent had left Valcartier Camp, I knew that I should be recalled, the object of the enterprise being removed." He therefore discharged Busse and Fritzen, left his materials in the keeping of an aviator, who was the manager of the Fels Restaurant, Niagara Falls, and returned with Covani to New York.
Von Papen then directed him to return to Berlin and report himself to the General Staff. He left on Oct. 8 for Italy.

Notice to Correspondents

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.
All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 23, 1916.

NEW ANGLE OF VISION IN PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE.

We quote on another page in full the review of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty which appeared in "The Times", on his arrival in England. Most people will read this appreciative review of the most successful Viceroyalty of recent times with some surprise; for it is not unjust to say that Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India stood for nearly everything that "The Times" opposed. On reading this review we find that everything that we ourselves urged or applauded, during the past three-and-a-half years, is now applauded by "The Times," though the attitude of that journal has always been more in line with the opponents of Lord Hardinge's policy in India than our own. Even more gratifying is the extent to which this appreciation of Lord Hardinge's acts and general policy is emphasised in its editorial columns of the same issue. Lord Hardinge is praised for his clemency in dealing with futile attempts at rebellion during the early stages of the war,—a clemency that was so violently condemned by the Anglo-Indian press. "A weaker or more nervous Viceroy," says "The Times,"

might have been tempted to resort to exceedingly drastic measures. Lord Hardinge remained unmoved, in spite of the pressure put upon him. Under his direction all offenders were hunted down ruthlessly; but when the disturbances were over and the ringleaders under arrest he was more merciful than was deemed wise by some of his advisers. Yet his restraint was justified, and on reaching England he was able to say that, after more than twenty months of war, India is "perfectly quiet."

Of course it is a mere platitude that it was the quality of sympathy and his championship of the people of India in external and internal battles for their rights which chiefly won for Lord Hardinge success in securing their confidence and affection to a degree unsurpassed even by Lord Ripon. But it is a discovery for "The Times," and we make no apology therefore for a further quotation from its article:—

The quiet state of India is in the first instance due to the faith and loyalty of the people, but it also owes something to the personal qualities and convictions of Lord Hardinge. He has ruled by sympathy and not by fear; and his attitude was the more unexpected because there was little in his previous training or experience to lead to the supposition that he would develop into the most popular Viceroy of modern times His Viceroyalty is not associated with any great reforms. He attempted no great enlargement of liberties and privileges, and had he wished to do so the conditions prevailing during his term of office would have prevented him. His energies had to be turned in other directions. Thus his name will always be associated with the new capital at Delhi, where, as the energetic instrument of the Imperial will, he began the revival of the ancient glories of the most famous of Indian cities. He carved out new provinces, and readjusted old ones. The one great administrative development which marked his Viceroyalty was a widespread increase of educational facilities. But the really distinguishing characteristic of his administration, the tendency which explains the firm hold which he gained upon the affections of the people, was the discriminating tenacity with which he championed time after time the cause of the people themselves. His actions in this respect are fully explained in our review, but there is something more to be added. India has never had a Viceroy more bureaucratic by training and instinct, and less emotional in spirit; yet she has never had a Viceroy who showed more human sympathy, or a better perception of the national desires.

When one remembers the obloquy that was poured upon Lord Hardinge for his famous Madras speech during the South African crisis, the lectures administered to him for his failure to keep in line with the monstrous theory, advanced by all the organs of the bureaucracy in this country, that the Viceroy should be on the side of the other party in all external disputes in which the people of India may be involved, it is indeed gratifying to find "The Times," endorsing a view, which when it was expressed strongly in these columns in November, 1914, had not a single supporter in the Anglo-Indian press here or in England, "The Times" included. The continued presence of Sir Valentine Chirol at Viceregal headquarters is, we note, regarded with suspicion in certain quarters. But we hope he will remain. Let the conversion proceed.

In concluding "The Times" refers to the Mesopatamian campaign and the question of Lord Hardinge's responsibility for the Baghdad advance:—

Our review examines in detail the question of the Mesopotamian campaign, and shows that it has two sides which should not be confused. The medical and other shortcomings, which were exposed in "The Times," are departmental issues, and have been already rectified. The real problem which this country wishes to see determined is that of the ultimate responsibility for the Baghdad advance, at the time when, after much deliberation, it was actually begun. On this point Lord Hardinge is entitled to ask his countrymen to suspend judgment until the facts and documents are made public, and there for the moment the qestion may remain.

We are willing to suspend judgment and we have too much confidence in Lord Hardinge's perspicacity and sound judgment to believe that blame lies on him. But the publication of the papers should not be delayed.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

The important question of scientific cattle-breeding, with which is linked that of milk-supply, has hitherto received but scant attention except that disconnected efforts have been made in some provinces. During the year 1914-15, however, according to the Report of the Director of Agriculture, a beginning was made by the completion of a survey of the cattle in the Presidency and a report submitted to Government. The general conclusion arrived at was that it is with stationary cultivator-breeders, rather than with the wandering herdsmen and breeders, that the future of cattle-breeding in this Presidency lies, and that it is to such men that help can be most profitably given; and, further, that work should centre round those tracts where careful breeding is already successfully carried on. But this all-important question of cattle-breeding cannot be successfully tackled unless the two great difficulties in the way—, the fodder problem and the forest problem are removed. The Director of Agriculture and the Government have to some extent recognised the importance of the fodder problem and one of the useful schemes inaugurated by the Department is that for the provision of a reserve of good fodder against famine experiments are being undertaken at the Kopargaon and Nadiad farms. The experiments should be extended immediately to other parts, for it is only when the constant menace of a fodder famine is removed, that the cattle-breeder will have some security offered to him to effect improvements in breeding. Next to the scarcity of fodder, the forest regulations, imposing undue restrictions on grazing, contribute towards the deterioration of cattle and it is unfortunate that the importance of this fact has not yet been recognised by Government.

An interesting feature of the work done by the Department during the year has been the study of the conservation of soil in those sloping lines where the earth is so thin that lack of moisture ruins the crop and excess of moisture sweeps the soil away. Adequate soil and moisture are the *sine qua non* of the raising of the crop and the greater or lesser absence of these account for the poor cultivation and neglected conditions of so many parts of the Deccan which abounds in hilly and sloping tracts. The soil in these cases can only be retained by effective field embankments and experiments are now being conducted with the object of ascertaining the most suitable form of embankments for varying conditions. But it is not only the physical difficulty that has to be considered. There still remains, writes Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Agriculture, the difficulty due to the presence of many separate holdings on a single slope, which must be treated as a whole if any effective system of field embankments is to be constructed. This is, however, not the only argument contained in the Report against the minute sub-division of agricultural lands in the Presidency,—a subject that was discussed at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. The efforts of the engineering branch of the Department in improving small pumping plants with a view to diminishing water wastage are bearing fruit in the erection, by private persons, of these plants for the sale of water to neighbouring cultivators. But this, says Mr. Keatinge, "brings the owners up against the problem which faces the projectors of any large agricultural enterprise in this Presidency, namely, that the land is much divided amongst a number of small holders, many of whom are unable or unwilling to make any new departure, even though the prospect of profit is good." Well-boring has been successfully continued in Gujerat and Mr. Keatinge, writing in December last, anticipated that the past operations in Upper Gujerat would show a marked effect in the figures of land irrigated during the last year which was marked by short rainfall. The extension of the work to the Deccan and Southern Maratha country has, he adds, given some useful results. The success so far achieved should, therefore, encourage Government to undertake this work on a much larger scale than has been adopted hitherto.

A matter which deserves especial mention, in view as much of the interest it has attracted on account of the conditions created by the war, as of the best results obtained in respect of it by the Department, is that of the possibilities of building up an indigenous sugar industry in the Presidency. The Manjri Farm is now admirably organised and its crops speak for themselves. "We have obtained during the past year" writes Mr. Keatinge,

"on very ordinary soil, crops of 40 tons per acre and upwards of stripped cane of excellent quality, while at the same time effecting large economies of water and manure and in the cost of cultivation and seed, as compared with local practices In testing the ripeness of cane, in crushing, boiling and *gul*-making also we have many profitable improvements to show to the cultivators."

It is very gratifying to learn that these improvements, as Mr. Keatinge testifies, are spreading amongst the cane-growers who are taking up the new mothods of cultivation and planting; that the requisite implements for cultivation and saccharometers find a rady sale, and men have been sent all over the Presidency to build improved furnaces and to give instructions in *gul*-making; that numbers of cane-growers visit the farm to receive instruction and to ask for information. The necessity of this educative propaganda and the extension of irrigating canals, with increased attention to the organisation of the latter, cannot indeed be too much emphasised. If an increasing number of sugar-cane growers are to grow the cane at a pront, it is essential that educative centres, like the Manjri Farm, with demonstration plots, should be established in all sugar-cane growing tracts. It is well that Government recognise this need. The possibilities of the Deccan tracts for sugar-growing are now fully realised and a great future lies before them as the centre of an indigenous sugar industry. It is, therefore, essential, Government rightly observe, that the cultivators should be taught the most profitable methods of cultivation and manufacture. While Government are carrying on this work,—and we trust they well do so with increased vigour day by day,—the duty of the capitalists is no less clear. While India is the greatest producer of cane sugar in the world, she cannot meet her own needs. For the imports, especially in the form of Java sugar, have increased in 25 years from 70,000 tons to over 800,000 tons of the value of nearly ten millions sterling. Yet the possibility of manufacturing sugar are immense. What is wanted is combination of efforts on the part of enterprising capitalists and groups of cane-growers, —formed on a co-operative basis,— where the cane-growers supply the cane and the capitalists provide the expert knowledge, management and supervision.

Notes of the Day

Peripatetic Parliaments.

Following on the "Daily Mail's" preposterous prognostication of the handing over of the Government of Ireland to an Executive Council by a Prime Minister who reformed the Constitution in order to pass a Home Rule Bill, we have Mr. Garvin's suggestions for a settlement, cabled at length by Reuter. Why? Mr. Garvin represents nobody and does not even know how to be coherent. What are we to make of this:—

The "Observer" suggests that the former should concede the exclusion of Ulster and the latter agree to a joint sessions, the Irish Parliament meeting alternately in Dublin and Belfast.

If Ulster is to be excluded, what earthly reason could there be for an Irish Parliament to meet alternately in Belfast and Dublin? Does the egregious Garvin mean that there shall be a parliament for Ulster and another for the rest of Ireland and that the two shall sit jointly both in Dublin and Belfast? Why not a third joint session with the Imperial Parliament at Westminster? Or we might have Home Rule all round and all the parliaments could go on circuit half-a-dozen times in the year.

Let Ireland Wait.

It may be that Mr. Garvin has some authority for his statement that a resumption of the Buckingham Palace Conference will be Mr. Asquith's main proposal. We hope not. What urgency is there for such a discussion of the Home Rule problem at this moment? Do Mr. Garvin and the whole gang of journalistic political combatants realise what a spectacle they present to the rest of the Empire, squabbling over the Government of Ireland at this supreme moment, when the Empire should be concentrated in an united effort on the one task that matters? The attention of the Government, forsooth, is to be distracted to a Buckingham Palace conference on the grievances of Ulster, and the Ministry is to be reconstructed in order to let in Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond! Is there a war going on, with the fate of Europe hanging in the balance? The suggestion that we should have Sir Edward Carson popping in and out of the Cabinet like a spoilt child, and the Ministry, on his account, entering upon a diversion for the benefit of Ulster, while the enemy is waiting to be fought, is about as sensible as the proposal for peripatetic parliaments. Let Ireland wait. Her people are loyal and the Home Rule conundrum, like other controversial matters in other parts of the Empire, can be settled after the war.

Lord Hardinge and Self-Government.

We advise our readers not to swallow wholesale the statements attributed to Lord Hardinge in the reported interview in the "New York Times." In the first place we have to allow for the fact that an interview in an American paper very seldom correctly represents what the person interviewed has said; secondly, we have to allow for the process of summarising for the cables, which very often has the effect of changing the complexion of statements, which read differently when appearing with the full context. We express this warning because there are certain phrases in the interview, as reported by Reuter, which put Lord Hardinge in a rather more conservative light than we have been accustomed to. Evidently the phrase "whose ultimate aspiration was self-government" should be read as meaning absolute *swaraj* independent of the British connection. The ultimate aim of the politicians in India is, and will always be, self-government on the Colonial system.

The Battle of the Clocks.

It is, perhaps, too early to prognosticate whether the putting forward of the clock at Greenwich Observatory by two hours in conformity with the Daylight Saving system, which is being introduced in the United Kingdom and France, will have its effect on Railway or Standard Time in this country. We do not suppose, for some time at least, any change will be called for in India. The modifications introduced in Great Britain and France have been necessitated by the highly industrial conditions prevailing in these countries. India can go on yet with its multifarious "times" without inconvenience or confusion to any appreciable extent. Moreover, the change of seasons does not produce in this country the extreme differences in the lengths of days and nights as it does in Great Britain and the Continental countries. Even in Bombay we are accustomed to put up with two timings, without much grumbling and without serious inconvenience to anybody In connection with the modified timing in France, it must be noted that the change will not affect astronomical time and the Eiffel Tower will continue to send out noon and mid-day signals as before. In Germany, the new time comes into force on May 1st.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary.

Reuter has not done sufficient justice to the immortal memory of the Bard of Avon, whom even the Hun himself has gone to the length of appropriating as "our Shakespeare." According to the programme of the tercentenary celebrations appearing in the English papers, received by the last mail, a round of festivities spread over a whole week was arranged for to take place both in London and Stratford, beginning with April 30th. The Prime Minister was to have addressed a meeting on May 1st at the Mansion House "in honour of the memory of William Shakespeare," while a commemoration performance of "Julius Caesar" at Drury Lane, followed by a programme of Shakespearean music and a Shakespearean pageant, was to have been held on May 2nd. But Reuter sent not a line respecting these. But that all over Great Britain the tercentenary has revived the memory of the Immortal Bard,—the greatest Englishman ever born,—in the most intense manner, is evident from the tributes from high and low with which the English papers are flooded.

Herr von Shakespeare.

The German Press took pride in mail week in announcing that a certain well-known publisher in Jena would publish a monumental edition of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" on the tercentenary of the poet's death. "We Germans," wrote the publisher in his prospectus,

"find ourselves in Goethe's 'Faust' and in Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' in our proper metaphysical environment, in that longing for heaven which rises over all terrestrial anxiety. Shakespeare is one of Ours. In the midst of war we are now paying homage to his genius by an edition of 'Hamlet', the like of which has never been presented by an English publisher to Shakespeare's own countrymen."

This "Hamlet" will be the well-known translation of Schlegel and Tieck. It is to be printed in the style of the eighteenth century, and a special fount of English eighteenth century type is to be used. The price of the book, bound in half French morocco, will be £1. Taken altogether, the claim on Shakespeare indicated in the above-quoted passage is an instance of the same virulent epidemic of diseased brag which also claims for German prowess every valuable discovery in science; and, in short, all that is excellent in modern civilization. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the well-known playwright who has just written a pamphlet on the subject, asks:—

By what insolence of egotism, what lust of plunder, or what madness of pride Germany dares add to the hideous roll of her thieveries and rapes this topping impudence and crime of vaunting to herself the allegiance of Shakespeare?

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has no difficulty in showing in a few words that all the "dominant prepossessions of Shakespeare" are just what German "kultur" is not. Again,

Much of Shakespeare's love for England is so native and assured, that it does not need to speak, but only glances and throbs. It is always there, ready to burst out in unexpected places, and from unlikely persons; as when it suddenly transforms the dull fool Cloten into a sturdy, eloquent patriot.

A German Professor Recants.

A very interesting letter has been sent to Professor Lorentz of Haarlem, by Dr. Max Planck, Professor of Physics and permanent secretary to the Berlin Academy of Science. Prof. Planck recalls the remarkable letter addressed to the civilised world in August 1914 by 93 German scholars and artists, in which these representatives of German kultur defended the conduct of their own Government, and, in language of remarkable extravagance, denounced the action of the Allies. Dr. Planck, himself one of the 93 signatories, now admits that the form in which this letter was written led to regrettable misunderstandings of the real sentiments of the signatories. In his opinion, and it is an opinion, shared, he says, by two or three of his colleagues, the letter was written and signed in the patriotic exuberance of the first weeks of the war. The question as to who bears the main responsibility for the rupture of the pre-war negotiations, and for all the consequent human misery flowing therefrom is, according to him, a question which will be decided later by an all-sided objective investigation. "But what I wish to impress on you," he writes to Dr. Lorentz:—

"is that notwithstanding the awful events around us, I have come to the firm conviction that there are moral and intellectual regions which lie beyond this war of nations, and that honourable co-operation, the cultivation of international values, and personal respect for the citizens of an enemy State are perfectly compatible with glowing love and intense work for one's own country."

Brutal Police Methods.

The brutal methods adopted by some policemen in India are notorious. The judgment recently given by Mr. Justice Walsh of the Allahabad High Court in an appeal preferred by a constable and two chaukidars against sentences of rigorous imprisonment passed by the Sessions Judge of Moradabad, is marked by a refreshing outspokenness about, and strong condemnation of, these methods. His Lordship characterised the case as "a very grave case of brutal, unjustifiable and cold-blooded assault by persons in authority, whose duty it was to afford protection to the person and property of the public committed, presumably in the name of the law, upon an unprotected and apparently defenceless cultivator of a feeble constitution." It was difficult, observed his lordship, to select language fit to describe one's detestation of such methods to obtain evidence. The unsatisfactory administration of criminal administration has largely been due in this country to the cruel and illegal methods sometimes adopted by the police in obtaining evidence; and in the following extracts from the judgment, Justice Walsh lays his finger on this cause.—

"Such conduct, unchecked and left unpunished with some severity, when discovered, was certain, as certain as human affairs could be, to create in the mind of ignorant, timid villagers a disposition to volunteer evidence which, whether true or untrue, led to the complaint constantly reiterated of the amount of perjury which existed, even on the side of the prosecution in this country in criminal cases and created a spirit of distrust in the very body of men whom the public ought to look upon with absolute confidence, at any rate, for honest dealing and straightforwardness if not success, in their efforts to deal with crime."

If such frank and outspoken utterances from the Bench are given whenever called for by the circumstances of the case, they cannot but go some way in checking the evil mentioned.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AT VERDUN.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

GENL. GORRINGE'S SUCCESS.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY JOIN THE BRITISH.

Fierce fighting continues at Verdun, and the Germans renewed their attacks on the Mort Homme. All attempts on the east side were completely defeated.

The Italian line is holding firm and the Austrians are unable to claim any further successes. The Austrians brought 12 divisions from Serbia and Russia to participate in the offensive.

General Lake reports from Mesopotamia that the enemy has evacuated advanced positions on the right bank of the Tigris. General Gorringe has carried the Dujailah Redoubt, and has been joined by Russian cavalry after an adventurous ride.

An attempt of the Germans to take the offensive in the Illukst region and north of Lake Illon, was completely repulsed.

In retaliation for the successful attack on El Arish, two enemy aeroplanes dropped sixteen bombs on Cairo, mostly in the Arab quarter. Two civilians were killed and thirteen wounded.

Lord Hardinge, in an interview, paid a warm tribute to the princes and people of India in suspending controversies in order not to embarrass the Government and in not opposing drastic legislation when it was necessary. Lord Hardinge expressed the hope, that it might be possible to make a concession after the war, in the way of provincial autonomy.

The Daylight Saving Bill became operative by the great clock at Greenwich Observatory being advanced at 2 on the morning of May 21st.

INDENTURED EMIGRATION.

LORD SYDENHAM WANTS TO KNOW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Lord Sydenham has given notice that he will move for the despatches containing the reasons which led the Indian Government to recommend the abolition of indentured emigration of Indians.

BRITISH AND RUSSIANS JOIN HANDS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GEN. GORRINGE CARRIES DUJAILAH REDOUBT.

ANOTHER GREAT FAILURE AT VERDUN.

GENERAL GORRINGE'S SUCCESS.

AN ADVENTUROUS RIDE.

RUSSIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS JOIN HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

An official statement regarding Mesopotamia says that General Lake reports that the enemy has vacated the Bethaiessa advanced positions on the right bank of the Tigris.

General Gorringe has carried the Dujailah Redoubt. The enemy is still holding the Sannaiyat position on the left bank.

Russian cavalry has joined General Gorringe after a bold and adventurous ride.

AIR RAID ON CAIRO

SIXTEEN BOMBS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, May 21.

An official statement says that doubtless in retaliation for the successful attack on El Arish, two enemy aeroplanes dropped sixteen bombs on Cairo, mostly in the Arab quarter.

Two civilians were killed and thirteen wounded and five soldiers were wounded.

HOW TO EFFECT AN IRISH SETTLEMENT.

A JOURNALIST'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Writing in the "Observer" Mr. Garvin says, that the resumption of the Buckingham Palace Conference which broke down before the war on the narrow question of Tyrone is the only real method of an Irish settlement.

The basis of the Conference should be enlarged so as to include men like Sir Horace Plunkett, but everything depends on Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson.

The "Observer" suggests that the former should concede the exclusion of Ulster and the latter agree to a joint sessions, the Irish Parliament meeting alternately in Dublin and Belfast.

Mr. Garvin believes that the resumption of the Buckingham Palace Conference will be Mr. Asquith's main proposal and says that the success of such a Conference might involve the reconstruction of the Ministry which Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond might conceivably join.

SAVING DAYLIGHT.

LONDON CLOCKS PUT FORWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The clocks, including the great clock at Greenwich Observatory, which gives the time to the whole country, were advanced at two this morning. This time was fixed on the representations of railway companies, as the fewest trains would then be running.

The change is almost unanimously welcome. The only note of opposition has been sounded by Northamptonshire farmers, a meeting of whom yesterday recommended that the new system should be ignored in working on farms, but not to the extent of defying the railway time tables.

THE KING RECEIVES MR. ASQUITH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The King received Mr. Asquith in audience yesterday.

VERDUN BATTLE CONTINUES.

RENEWED ATTACKS ON MORT HOMME.

ATTEMPT ON EAST SIDE DEFEATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 21.

Fierce fighting continues at Verdun. This afternoon's communiqué states that the Germans during the night-time renewed their attacks on the Mort Homme. All attempts on the east side were completely defeated, but the Germans succeeded in occupying one first-line trench on the western slopes.

Artillery fighting has been very lively at Vaux Fort. A German *coup-de-main* in Lorraine penetrated a trench, but the enemy was driven out leaving dead and wounded.

A French bombarding air-squadron attacked military establishments at Thionville Etain and Spincourt and also bivouacs at Azannes and Damvillers.

The bombardment of the big German railway depot at Lumes caused the precipitate departure of trains and an extensive conflagration in the station buildings.

An air battle between four French machines and three Fokkers resulted in the felling of the Fokkers. Another Fokker was forced down behind its own lines and destroyed by French batteries.

DESPERATE BATTLE CONTINUES.

GERMAN BRIGADE'S VIOLENT ATTACK STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 22.

Last night's communiqué says on the left of the Meuse a desperate battle continued all day between Avocourt Wood and the Meuse.

A French attack in the vicinity of Esnes-Haucourt road resulted in the capture of two German trenches.

Our artillery destroyed a small work which the enemy captured on 18th May south of Hill 287. The Germans attacked immediately to the east of Hill 304 and momentarily penetrated the first line trench but were completely ejected.

A violent attack by a German brigade on the western slopes of the Mort Homme was stopped by machine guns and a counter-attack by bombers. Enemy columns following the assaulting waves were caught by the fire of our batteries and compelled to retreat.

GERMAN AEROPLANES BOMB DUNKIRK

On the right of the Meuse there was a fierce artillery duel in the Douaumont sector. A French attack captured the strongly fortified Haudromont quarries, eighty prisoners and four machine guns.

German aeroplanes twice bombed Dunkirk since yesterday. Twenty bombs were dropped on Saturday evening killing four and wounding fifteen.

Another squadron at noon to-day dropped a hundred bombs in the suburbs of Dunkirk, killing two soldiers and a child and wounding twenty persons.

The Allies' aeroplanes pursued the raiders and felled two as they were re-entering the German lines. A group of fifty-three British, French and Belgian aeroplanes immediately after the first raid dropped two hundred and fifty bombs on the German cantonments at Wietjege and Ghistelles. German aeroplanes dropped fifteen bombs on Belfort, but the damage was insignificant.

A "TERRIBLE BATTLE."

ANOTHER GREAT FAILURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, May 22.

A semi-official statement speaks of yesterday's "terrible battle" as the greatest since April 9th.

The enemy employed no fewer than five divisions on a front of seven miles, calculating that the shock would be sufficient to secure a decision, but after extraordinarily stubborn fighting lasting all day not only was the French line not broken but counterattacks resulted in the capture of tactical German positions.

PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LISBON, May 22.

Parliament has been prorogued until December 2nd.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

ITALIANS HOLDING FIRM.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 21.

The Italian line is holding firm and the Austrians are unable to claim any further successes. The Austrian Heir-Apparent has arrived at the front and taken over command.

The "Tribuna" says that the Austrians brought twelve divisions from Serbia and Russia to participate in the offensive, replacing them by third-rate troops, while additional munitions were received from Germany.

It appears that the offensive was necessary for political reasons to appease, the restlessness of the Austrian people and forestall an Italian offensive.

The "Tribuna" assures its readers that the Italians command the position and tells them that they can view the situation with perfect equanimity.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

AUSTRIAN AIR RAID ON VENETIAN PLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 21.

The communiqué says:—Enemy attacks between Adige and Terraguolo Valley were repulsed. Then the enemy resumed a violent bombardment on the northern slope of Pasubio using tear shells.

The enemy offensive between Tellaguolo and Upper Astico was valiantly sustained by the Italians and attacks on the Asiago plateau, although prepared for and supported by a fierce bombardment, were shattered by firm resistance.

A great Austrian aerial raid on the Venetian Plain did little damage. There were a few casualties at the Citadale Moraro.

CONTINUANCE OF AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

FIERCE ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 22.

A continuance of persistent Austrian attacks is recorded in the communiqué which says, that after an all day bombardment of the Bonziugna positions in the Lagarina valley, great masses of enemy infantry attacked late in the evening, but were repulsed after a desperate fight, with enormous losses.

There was a fierce artillery duel from Pasubio to the Terragrolo valley, where the Italians continued the reinforcement of the support lines to which they have fallen back.

The enemy in the afternoon and evening repeatedly made fierce attacks in great force on Italian positions between Astico and Brenta.

The Italians not merely withstood the assaults most stubboruly but recaptured a number of the forts after desperate hand-to-hand actions, taking a number of prisoners.

The enemy in the Sugano valley attacked the advance posts, which repulsed the attacks and then gradually retired to the supporting lines.

SEVERAL AERIAL SUCCESSES.

HOSTILE BATTERY SILENCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

General Sir Douglas Haig in the communiqué says our aeroplanes yesterday had several successful encounters with the enemy. Two enemy machines fell in flames in the enemy lines and the third fell in our lines. One of our aeroplanes fell in the enemy's lines.

Much successful artillery work was accomplished. A hostile machine early this morning landed undamaged in our lines and the pilot and observer were captured.

The enemy last night made three small attacks south-west of Wieltje. All were repulsed.

Enemy artillery throughout the day was most active between Vimy and Loos.

A very heavy fire from two in the afternoon and onwards was directed against our front trenches south of Souchez. Our artillery replied and silenced the hostile battery.

WITH THE RUSSIANS

GERMAN OFFENSIVE REPULSED

ADVANCE ON MOSUL CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 22.

The communiqué says:—An attempt of the Germans to take the offensive in the Illukst region and north of Lake Illon was repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

Hostilities have been confined to an artillery and rifle duel on the remainder of the front.

The Russians in the Caucasus continue to advance in the direction of Mosul.

ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE.

RECRUITING IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 22.

The scheme carefully organised by the Anglo-Indian Empire League, provincial branch, to recruit men for the Anglo-Indian force from the Nizam's Dominions is developing rapidly, and thanks to the activities of the local press and stimulus given by the doings of the community in other parts of India, remarkable enthusiasm has been aroused. The first of the series of meetings held on Thursday at Secunderabad at which General Commeline presided was remarkable for the very large attendance of prominent officials, twenty being on the platform. Speeches were delivered by General Commeline and others.

The Rev. B. D. Beeley, said, "I am prepared to leave the service of one altar for the service of the other, for every trench is an altar where you and I have got to be prepared to sacrifice our very best, our all."

Mr. R. Cameron, the recruiting agent observed that through the evil influence of a few wasters many eligibles had absented themselves from the meeting but the committee would let no eligible or waster escape attention. 29 men stepped forward in answer to his appeal.

ENTHUSIASM AT HYDERABAD.

The second meeting presided over by Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield, Director General of Revenue, was held at Hyderabad on Saturday. The Chairman's speech won all hearts. He remarked that nowhere in India was there a community like that in Hyderabad, where so many claimed descent from the English and French officers and where the spirit of military serice has been kept alive through successive generations through the privilege of serving the Nizam's army. Nowhere else in India were to be found Anglo-Indians who are such splendid horsemen such splendid men at arms. There was no need to make an hysterical appeal to them, he simply asked them to honour the fighting blood of their forefathers (prolonged cheers.) The Rev G. E. Browne next spoke, and following Mr. Cameron's appeal, 30 men of a very good class rushed to the platform, the first being Hume Rochfort, M. I. C. E., and an English gold medallist, a nephew of Mr. Abbotts, who coming forward to serve in the ranks has set a fine example to many others elsewhere aspiring for commissions. The crowded audience rose in a body singing "Rule Britania" and "Tipperary," accompanied by the band. It is doubtful whether such a scene of wild enthusiasm has been witnessed in Hyderabad before. The excellent spirit displayed by the Hyderabad recruits, most of whom are in good positions, had the immediate effect of rousing the Secunderabad fellows: so that a total of over 70 applicants will now appear before the selection board to-day.

RECRUITS FROM NAGPUR.

A HEARTY SEND OFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 22.

A batch of ten volunteers left Nagpur on Saturday for Jubbulpore for final enlistment. They were received at the Nagpur station by a large number of friends who gave them a hearty send-off. Mr. Sly, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, shook hands with each recruit and wished them successful career. Mr. Dick and Captain Green, Adjutant, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, were also present. The remaining nine men who were able to obtain leave, will be leaving soon. The recruits were presented with cigarettes etc. and as the train steamed out hearty cheers were given.

PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

LORD HARDINGE'S WARM TRIBUTE.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AFTER THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

In an interview with the London correspondent of the "New York Times" Lord Hardinge paid a warm tribute to the princes and people of India and also to the attitude of the educated and political classes in suspending controveries, in order not to embarrass the Government and in not opposing drastic legislation when it was necessary.

The sense of the increased responsibility of the Indian members of the Legislative Council had been strikingly shown by their speeches.

There had been a vast political development in India in recent years and politicians, whose ultimate aspiration was self-government, had become more moderate and sensible in their demands, as they came to realise the impossibility of India's standing alone.

This improvement was unquestionably due to Lord Morley's and Lord Minto's reforms.

Lord Hardinge expressed the hope that it might be possible to make a further concession in the way of provincial autonomy after the war.

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

LORD HARDINGE ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Lord Hardinge has accepted the Presidency of the Northbrook Society for five years, in succession to Lord Amphill.

FOOD SUPPLY OF GERMANY.

A NEW SCHEME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 22.

German papers state that the new scheme for organising food supply which the Bundesrath is discussing empowers the Chancellor to seize and distribute all foodstuffs, fodder and their raw materials, and fix the sale price. The authorities of different States will be obliged to obey the Chancellor's instructions. According to the "Berliner Tageblatt" Herr von Batocki, President of East Prussia, becomes the Director of Foodstuffs, and Count Roedern, Secretary for Alsace-Lorraine, succeeds Dr. Helfferich as Minister of Finance.

INSURANCE WAR RISKS DECLINING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

War risk rates to the East *via* Suez Canal, have been reduced to about eighty shillings per cent. and western rates also show a declining tendency.

Official and Personal.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha is a candidate for election to the Imperial Legislative Council by the non-official members of the Bombay Council.

It has been decided to declare the 3rd June, a public holiday on account of his Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, but there will be no entertainments, reviews, salutes dressing of ships or other celebrations. Flags will be flown and the usual honours list will be published on that date.

KAISER'S LOST MASCOT

HISTORIC PRAYER BOOK.

A Strassburg, newspaper reports that the Kaiser is greatly grieved at the loss near Verdun of his mascot, a combined prayer and hymn book, which he has carried with him throughout the war.

The book belonged to his father, the Emperor Frederick, who also always kept it with him.

On the fly-leaf, written by the latter, are the following inscriptions:

Carried by me during the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, 1864.

Carried by me during the war against Austria, Bohemia, and Moravia, June and July, 1866.

Used by me during the war against France, from August, 1870, until March, 1871, and notably during the religious service in the Church of Versailles, on the occasion of the re-establishment of the Empire, Jan. 18, 1871, at the Chateau of Versailles.

A reward for information leading to the recovery of the prayer book has been offered.

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

"THE TIMES" APPRECIATION.

KEYNOTES OF SUCCESS.

On the day of Lord Hardinge's arrival in London, "The Times" published a three-column appreciation of his achievements as Viceroy of India, laying stress on the fact that sympathy, conciliation and the identity of the Viceroy with the aspirations and grievances of the people formed the key-note of his success. We quote the article in full.

The great merit of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty has been that he won quite early the confidence and esteem of the people of India. The movement in his favour began when he readjusted the partition of Bengal. However opinions may differ about that embittered controversy, there can be no doubt that his decision gave satisfaction to an important section of the population. Another of his earliest acts was to inaugurate a great development of education, and in course of time he almost doubled the educational expenditure. For this he received the approval of the intellectuals, tempered always by disputes about method. The attempt to assassinate him at Delhi in December, 1912, his demeanour upon that occasion, and his firm declaration as soon as he recovered produced an outburst of sympathy throughout India which was never afterwards withdrawn from him. To the Imperial Legislative Council he said:—"I assure you and the whole of India that this incident will in no sense influence my attitude. I will pursue without faltering the same policy in the future as during the past two years, and I will not waver a hair's breadth from that course." His subsequent acts were in full accord with his generous words.

In August, 1913, a petty dispute about the courtyard of a mosque at Cawnpore produced a riot in which the police fired upon a Mahomedan mob, and many people were killed and wounded. Wholesale arrests were made. The Balkan War was still smouldering, and there was a great and somewhat alarming upheaval of Mahomedan feeling throughout India. The Mahomedans, moreover, had never quite forgiven the extinction of the new province of Eastern Bengal, on which they had built so many hopes. Lord Hardinge went to Cawnpore, adjusted the local differences, and stayed the criminal proceedings against the rioters The spectacle of a Viceroy hurrying by special train to a distant city, reversing the somewhat obstinate decisions of the authorities on the spot, and in effect releasing a large number of prisoners was no doubt unconventional. Perhaps it formed a precedent which should not often be copied. There can be no doubt, however, that it relieved a very dangerous tension, and it had the incidental effect of producing a new warmth of feeling towards the Viceroy among Mahomedans. But the episode must not in the least be regarded as having impaired subordinate authority, or as an effort to restore peace at any price. It was not a mere concession to clamour. There were many facts which never came before the general public.

EMIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In November, 1913, Lord Hardinge made a speech at Madras which angered South Africa, left England a little bewildered, but gave him a permanent place in the affections of the people of India. Speaking of the resistance offered by Indians in South Africa to the Immigration law, the Viceroy said:—

"Recently your compatriots in South Africa have taken matters into their own hands by organizing what is called passive resistance to laws which they consider invidious and unjust—an opinion which we who watch their struggles from afar cannot but share. They have violated, as they intended to violate, those laws, with full knowledge of the penalties involved, and are ready with all courage and patience to endure those penalties. In all this they have the sympathy of India—deep and burning—and not only of India, but of all those who, like myself, without being Indians themselves, have feelings of sympathy for the people of this country."

In recent years no question had perturbed India more than the disabilities endured by Indians in the Dominions and the Crown Colonies. The issue was an old one, but the interest in it was modern. It probably arose in part from the warm desire of India to take her rightful place in the British Empire, not as a supplicating dependent, but as one endowed with rights and privileges of her own. The Madras speech met with an extraordinary response, and finally accounted for the great popularity Lord Hardinge ever afterwards enjoyed. He had touched the hearts of the people, and thenceforth they trusted him implicitly. Other Viceroys had fought for the financial and administrative rights of India, but here was a Viceroy who was willing to champion in all sincerity the rights of the people themselves.

A great new principle lay behind that simple little speech. Whatever form the relations between Great Britain and India may eventually assume, it is reasonably certain that future Viceroys and future Governments of India must more and more identify themselves with Indian interests, even when they seem to conflict at times with the policy of the Home Government. They must be truly Indian Governments, which implies some change of spirit and outward attitude. It also implies a gradual lessening of Whitehall control. The whole secret of the great influence of Lord Hardinge acquired in India is that it was instinctively felt that he was by conviction the forerunner of some such gradual change.

THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

When war suddenly burst upon the world in 1914 Lord Hardinge's influence in India, honestly gained without any resort to specious arts in which he was quite unskilled, was a priceless asset to the Empire. It is by this standard, and not by the accidents of a campaign amid the swamps of Chaldee, that he is entitled to be judged by his countrymen. The swift and almost universal outpouring of Indian loyalty when war was declared was spontaneous enough, though it owed something to the deepened spirit of loyalty to the Crown resulting from the King-Emperor's visit three years earlier. Yet in the early days of the war, when the Allies reeled under the fierceness of the German onslaught, it was fortunate that we had in India a Viceroy who inspired general confidence and esteem.

There was another side to the picture during the first year of war. While the princes and chiefs and the bulk of the people expressed steadfast belief in the ultimate success of the British cause, many emissaries of disorder and anarchy pervaded the country. More than one plot financed by German gold was discovered just in the nick of time. Gangs of conspirators arrived from the Pacific coast of North America, found their way up-country, and sought to foment rebellion. For some time the Punjab was rife with outrage and murder, and the anarchists in Lower Bengal resumed their old activity. In the Punjab there was even a conspiracy to bring about a general rising, which had for its central feature the seizure of the Ferozepore Arsenal. Attempts were made in almost every cantonment in India to subvert the loyalty of the Indian troops, always without success, except in a few minor instances.

Lord Hardinge dealt swiftly and vigilantly with all these manifestations of disorder, which at times were far more prevalent and sinister than England ever knew. He passed special legislation for the prompt trial of offenders, and so it came to pass that even the potential rebels, whose preparations had included the drafting of a declaration of war, found themselves before a prosaic tribunal in Lahore. The Viceroy's subsequent clemency to many of the accused persons in the Punjab was severely condemned by the bulk of the English community, of whom it may be said that they were not in possession of all the facts. These sporadic outbreaks were not in the least typical of the general attitude of India, but they caused much anxiety, and required and received stern treatment, tempered with mercy. Canning was criticized for his clemency, as Lord Hardinge has been criticized. Both were right.

THE MUDDLE OF MESOPOTAMIA.

In any sketch of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty, however broadly drawn, disproportionate attention must be given just now to the Mesopotamian campaign, because it is foremost in the public mind. When in November, 1914, Lord Hardinge, with the concurrence of the Home Government, began operations in Mesopotamia, his intentions were clearly of the most modest kind. With a single division he seized the important Turkish seaport of Basra, saved the Admiralty oil refineries on Abadan Island from destruction, and cut off the Turks from access to the Persian Gulf. He went himself to Basra and to the advanced base at Kurna, 50 miles further up the river, in the following February. Had the operations stopped at that point, as was originally intended, British interests would have been sufficiently served, and the subsequent unfortunate complications would not have arisen.

Never was there a more mornful example of the way in which a little overseas expedition is liable to develop into a great and costly campaign. Fresh bodies of Turks and Arabs began to collect at widely separated points of the Euphrates, the Tigris, and in the neighbourhood of the Karun River. The area was in no sense a decisive one, and the risks were obviously great. But though we should never have left the districts accessible to sea transport, the Mesopotamian force was increased to an Army Corps, which before very long was waging three minor campaigns at the three points of a triangle. The command in Mesopotamia had meanwhile passed to Lieutenant-General Sir John Eccles Nixon, and under his direction, General Townshend advanced in September to Kut-el-Amara, where he fought a successful though somewhat risky battle, and occupied the town.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?

Sir John Nixon gave as his reason for desiring to take Kut that it was an almost impregnable advanced base. It will probably be held that his reasoning was unsound, for even if General Townshend had never gone beyond Kut he would almost certainly have been beleaguered in the end. But, Kut having been reached, Sir John Nixon then proposed that General Townshend should advance across the desert to Baghdad. It is at this point that the unsettled question of Lord Hardinge's share of responsibility arises The question at present in dispute is the apportionment of responsibility between Lord Hardinge and the Home Government, and their respective military advisers. Did the Home Government, anxious to obtain a set-off for their failure at Gallipoli, accept with eagerness Sir John Nixon's proposal to advance to Baghdad? Or did Lord Hardinge contribute his share of the sanction without marked pressure from home? The verdict must obviously turn upon the evidence of telegrams which are not yet public property.

MILITARY DEMANDS ON INDIA.

It must be carefully remembered that two separate issues are really involved in the Mesopotamian conterversy. The first, which is that of general responsibility for the Baghdad advance, lies between Lord Hardinge and the Cabinet. The second, which relates to the breakdown of the medical arrangements, the commissariat, and the river transport after the battle of Ctesiphon exclusively concerns the Government of India, whose responsibility is acknowledged. Both these issues must, however, be examined inrelation to the enormous demand made upon the limited military resources of India. In Great Britain we have found ourselves gradually able to expand our military strength to an almost unlimited extent. No such corresponding expansion has been possible in India, although recruiting for the native regiments increased considerably after the war began. The real cause of the partial breakdown was that the military organization of India was subjected to a strain which it was never intended to stand.

Soon after war broke out a certain number of units of the Regular Army, stationed in India, were sent to England, and a certain number of Territorial units went out to replace them. Roughly speaking, the balance remained to that extent almost unaltered. Lord Hardinge at the same time offered an Army Corps and a Cavalry Division subsequently a second cavalry Division was sent for service in France. The Army Corps arrived at a critical moment, and rendered useful service. Had there been no further demands on India there would have been no breakdown.

The sudden appearance of Turkey as a combatant upset all calculations at Army Head-quarters in India. An army corps was sent from India to Mesopotamia. Very large forces were sent to Egypt for the defence of the Suez Canal, and part of these forces fought gallantly at Gallipoli. Lord Hardinge further hurried a substantial expedition across the Indian Ocean to East Africa, where it helped to save the protectorate. He garrisoned Mauritius and Singapore, and actually contributed one Indian battalion to the conquest of Cameroon. He landed a force on the shores of Southern Persia for the protection of British interests. He had to provide for the defence of Aden, where the Turks and Arabs pressed vigorously. An Indian detachment fought with the Japanese at Tsingtau. While sending troops over half the globe, and keeping them supplied, Lord Hardinge and the Army Department had to watch the North-West Frontier with the utmost vigilance, and to smite hard and repeatedly whenever the tribesmen became troublesome. There were seven minor outbreaks on the North-West Frontier alone during the first year of the war.

The real fault was that far too much was attempted. Lord Hardinge tried in all good faith to help in waging war from the Bight of Benin to North China, and from Ypres to the Khaibar Pass. The surprising thing is, not that there were such grave flaws, but that the Army of India was able to do so much. Yet this very dispersal of strength ought to have prevented the Baghdad advance.

EXCEPTIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty will not be associated with any far-reaching legislative changes, partly by reason of the exceptional difficulties which beset him throughout his term of office. His first year was largely occupied in preparations for the reception of their Majesties, and in the secret labour involved in planning the new capital and rearranging the Bengal provinces. His second year was equally taken up with the change of capital and the provincial rearrangements. At the end of the second year came the attempted assassination, which threw him out of his stride for a long period in the third year. Half-way through the fourth year Lady Hardinge died, and within a fortnight war broke out. The Viceroy's eldest son was killed in action early in the war. To a multitude of preoccupations such as no previous Viceroy had known there was thus added towards the end poignant domestic sorrow. Lord Hardinge faced all his perplexities and trials with the calm courage he showed in the streets of Delhi on the day the attempt was made upon his life.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

In the records of British rule in India Lord Hardinge will probably be chiefly remembered as the Viceroy who was privileged to receive the first King-Emperor to land on Indian soil, and as the founder of the new Imperial capital of Delhi. The King-Emperor struck India dumb with astonishment, mingled with respectful admiration at such a truly Oriental decision, when he announced at the great Coronation Durbar his resolve to shift his capital a distance of a thousand miles. If Lord Hardinge exercised any influence upon the Imperial will it was never disclosed, nor is the subject suitable for speculation. But if the Monarch gave the order, Lord Hardinge had to do the work, and he set about it with energetic enthusiasm. He had first to placate the wrath of Calcutta, which he did with considerable success, and then with characteristic directness of purpose he went straight to Dacca to soothe the ruffled feelings of the inhabitants of the extinguished province of Eastern Bengal. Calcutta's sop was the undoing of the partition and the reuniting of Old Bengal with the eastern districts. On the other hand a new province was constructed out of Behar and Orissa, while Assam regained separate existence under a Chief Commissioner. The whole plan was extremely ingenious, and now that the excitement has subsided it may be said quite frankly that nobody was left with much to grumble at. The new arrangements are working reasonably well.

The new capital was a huge undertaking, but the work has been pushed forward vigorously. Lord Hardinge drew on the whole Empire for distinguished architects, town-planners, and other experts, and at intervals much of his time has been engrossed by the plans for the Imperial city. The ground has been cleared, roads have been laid out, the foundations are in, and some of the principal buildings are already rising. There is a growing tendency to recognize that the change of capital is bringing many advantages, not the least of which is that it has removed the Imperial Government from the contentious atmosphere of Bengal.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

Much of Lord Hardinge's administrative work has been of too technical a character to interest English readers. It is hardly possible here to enlarge upon such topics as his cordial intercourse with the princes and chiefs, whose relations with the Government he very much improved; upon the great attention he bestowed upon educational progress, in conjunction with Sir Harcourt Butler; upon his vigorous control of the external politics of India, his watchful interest in the obscure affairs of the Burmo-Chinese frontier, and his cultivation of more friendly relations with the Amir of Afghanistan; and upon his attempt, postponed by the House of Lords, to grant an Executive Council to the United Provinces. The duties of a Viceroy are so varied that any review must be merely selective.

One broad question may, however, be noted as an illustration of the character of Lord Hardinge's work in India. The great problem the British in India have to solve within the next ten years is the relations to be developed between India and the rest of the Empire. Upon the solution of that problem, far more than upon drain pipes and feeder railways, the future of Great Britain in Asia must depend. It was Lord Hardinge's greatest merit that he quickly perceived the crowning importance of this paramount issue, and constantly turned his thoughts towards possible remedies. To the convictions he formed upon this subject the Madras speech about Indians in South Africa was undoubtedly due. To the same end he sent a commission to various Crown Colonies to inquire into the working of the system of "indentured" emigration from India. Afterwards he urged the Home Government to agree to the eventual abolition of the system, and in one of his last speeches in India, on March 20, he was able to announce that his advice had been formally accepted.

More important still was his success in inducing the Home Government to promise last year that the pressing claim of India to official representation at the next Imperial Conference would receive "most careful consideration," though the ultimate decision "must necessarily depend largely on the attitude of other members of the Conference." India claims admission to the Conference, not as a suppliant on bended knee, but as an equal. Her appeal must be heard. The most useful service Lord Hardinge rendered to the people of India was that he strove earnestly to secure for them equality of place in the councils of the Empire. It was thus that he won their affections, and this should be his truest title to remembrance.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S REWARD.

Shortly before Lord Hardinge left India the King-Emperor bestowed upon him the highest honour in his gift, the Order of the Garter. Some surprise was expressed in quarters where Mesopotamia had been heard of, but where the true work of Lord Hardinge was unknown. The King-Emperor understands India a great deal better than the majority of his subjects. To have allowed a Viceroy who had wrought,—and suffered,—so much, who had steered the Dependency through a great crisis, who had won the warmest regard of all the Indian communities, to sail from India without any mark of the Imperial recognition would have caused a painful and puzzled impression Moreover the King-Emperor made it known while in India that his personal acknowledgment to Lord Hardinge for arranging the Imperial visit and for founding the new Delhi would be reserved until the close of his Viceroyalty. The distinguished proconsul thus honoured by the Crown is not less deserving of the warm gratitude of his own countrymen.

C. P. COUNCIL HALL.

OPENING CEREMONY IN JULY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 22.

It is understood that the opening ceremony of the Central Provinces Legislative Council Hall will be performed by Sir Benjamin Robertson in July next when he will hold his first meeting there.

The spacious Council Hall is nearing completion and is a stately and imposing building. At the front of the portico a statue of the late Queen Victoria is to be placed. A life size portrait of Sir Reginald Craddock, which has been presented to the Central Provinces Government by the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, will be hung up on the right side panel inside the Council Hall. The portrait has been painted by Mr. Cecil Burns, Principal of the School of Art, Bombay. Sir Benjamin will unveil the portrait when performing the opening ceremony of the Council Hall.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

At the share market to-day neither the jute mill scrip in which there was a small business reported with rates unchanged, nor coal shares which were neglected, attracted much attention, the market generally ruling quiet except in the case of tea shares for which there was again a strong inquiry with rates advancing and buyers apparently prepared to follow the advance.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Kuardi 15/10.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 370, 371; Auckland 172, 173; Belvedere (prefs) 116, 117; Clive (ord) 121/8, 122, 119/8, 120; Delta (ord) 411; Empire (ord) 35/10; 35/14, 35/8; Fort Gloster (ord) 404, 405, Kamarhatty (ord) 346, 344, 345; Kanknarrah (ord) 462/8.

Tea:—Bishnauth 32, 32/4; Central Cachar 98, 101, 103; Durrung 57; Eastern Terai 15/4, 15/8, c. d.; Grob (ord) 80; Kurseong and Darjeeling 51, 52; Kalinugger and Khoreel 140, 141; Pahargoomiah 265 to 266; Phoenix 65, 66; Rajnager 143, 144, 146; Rajabarrie 135, 135/8.

Miscellaneous:—Titaghur Paper (ord) 88, 89.

Government paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 80/8 to 80/12 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/14 to 81.

GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

CONDITIONS LIKE THOSE OF WITTENBERG.

Neglect and cowardly behaviour on the part of German officials and doctors in other typhus-infected war prisoners' camps besides Wittenberg are alleged in a series of reports appearing in the "Field" extracts from which are given below:—

SCHNEIDEMUHLE.

At Schneidemuhle, where there were 20,000 Russian prisoners, the German doctors were imported. Men stricken with typhus were left prostrate on the ground of the barracks, side by side with their healthy companions. There were, till the Russian doctors came, no medical attendants, and the men looked after one another. The conditions, in short, were much the same as those which have now been made public about Wittenberg, and there were more than 4,000 deaths.

GASTROW.

Dr. Francis Leonetti, French Army Medical Service, was taken prisoner at Macquigny on August 29, 1914, and was sent to Gastrow, in Mecklenburg, in 1915, where there were 12,000 Russian, 4,000 French, 2,000 Belgian, and 1,000 British prisoners. All were in tents, without sufficient protection against cold and wet, and were suffering from hunger and infested by vermin. The British had been robbed of their overcoats and body linen. The sanitary conditions were of the very worst kind, and typhus fever raged in the camp for five months There were hundreds of wounded, who could not be treated for lack of dressings. Everything was lacking—linen bedding, drugs, and suitable nourishment. The medical service at first consisted of two German medical students, but a few days after Leonetti's arrival there were seven French, and some weeks later four others, two French and two British, were sent.

LANGENSALZA.

In April, 1915, Dr. Leonetti was sent to Langensalza, a watering-place in Thuringia, where an epidemic of typhus had been raging in the camp since January. Of fifteen doctors who had gone there in March nine were already attacked. There was scarcely any accommodation for the patients, who in one week numbered 3,000, with only five doctors to attend them. There were no medicines. Men sickening with the disease lay on the floor in corridors during the day, and were sent back at night to their quaters, where they mixed with their still healthy comrades. The German doctors never dared to go near their patients, and French doctors had to be appealed to. An exception was Dr. Rheberg, a specialist sent from Berlin, to whose courage and devotion Dr. Leonetti pays a warm tribute.

NIEDERZWHEREN.

In May Dr. Leonetti was sent with six other doctors to Niederzwheren, near Cassel, in Westphalia, where an epidemic of typhus had been raging since February. The authorities were indifferent. When, however, the epidemic at the end of March spread to the German guards, to the garrison at Cassel, and finally to the town, the garvity of the situation was recognised. Foreign doctors were sent for, and by the end of June there were 88 in the camp. The conditions were very bad; there was no hygienic installation, and there was the usual want of food. On Leonetti's arrival there were 6,000 sick. There were up to July 14 a total of 2,600 deaths, 1,700 among the French, British and Belgians, and 900 among the Russians.

Lord Robert Cecil, in reply to a question as to whether other typhus-infected camps in Germany had been treated in the same way as Wittenberg, replied (in Parliamentary papers in mail week) that there was no reason to suppose that they had been so treated.

(Continued from Column 6.)

France, too, lacked sufficient uniforms at the outset of the war for all the soldiers they had. From the Belgian and the Serbian and the Russian army came the call to manufacturing England for arms and uniforms. England was the mint, the foundry, the workshop which must be a bottomless source of supply—while every demand of Jellicoe's had to be met She plodded on sturdily, if not brilliantly, criticising no one but herself.

QUALITY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Though the British had supposed that their part was to command the sea, three million volunteered to cross the Channel or go farther overseas and fight. That is a different thing from volunteering to fight in your own country against an invader. Mind, these three million did not have to be ordered to fight. They went of their own free will, carpenters, farmers, costermongers, doctors, lawyers, millionaires, and labourers, with every able-bodied man of Oxford and Cambridge and other Universities and great public schools offering himself. History has afforded nothing finer than this outpouring, and never was there an effort more depreciated by those who made it. For lack of guns the British in France had to fight with flesh and blood against superior artillery—flesh and blood against machine killing. France needed help; England gave all she had to give—the lives of her men. From India she brought her Indian troops—anything to help win the war.

Finally, Mr. Palmer observes: Let them win the war and they will still keep on complaining about their "muddlers." It is a national habit. When the Welsh coal strike was on the British Navy had a year's supply of coal in reserve, but you must not mention that. Finally came conscription. Then we heard tales of labour unions which would refuse to obey—of the promise of riots. But the riots did not come, because in that land where the majority rules 99 men out of hundred were engaged in pointing the finger of scorn at the hundredth who they thought might not come up to scratch.

DOING HER PART.

AN AMERICAN TESTIMONY TO BRITAIN'S EFFORT.

EFFORTS ON SEA AND LAND.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, the American correspondent who was given special facilities for seeing the Fleet and the War, writes in "Collier's Weekly" under the title "Is England doing her Part?" He says:

Any criticism of England in her own Press the censors let through to America, but they would allow no criticism of their Allies in their own Press. According to the British Press, no French or Russian general has ever been guilty of an error, and British generals have been guilty of little else.

The British do not know how to advertise. When they are working hardest it seems a part of their pose not to appear to be working. I have known a staff officer to sit up till three in the morning, and then say, when he rose at seven: "I was muddling away almost to daylight." Not until I had known a certain Englishman for two months did I learn that he had killed ninety tigers, won the Victoria Cross, and high honours as an Oriental scholar. Why should he tell anyone about it?

THE TERMS OF PARTNERSHIP.

Has Britain done her part? Let us take the evidence in the case. Britain is one of the set of partners fighting the Central Powers and Turkey and Bulgaria. "What were the terms of that partnership?" is the first question, any judge would ask. France and Russia were to take care of the Germans on land. All the aid that they expected from the British was 120,000 troops—a handful of men compared to the multitudes of the Continental armies.

The British part was to keep command of the sea. Britain was to hold the German navy in its lair or destroy it if it should give battle—and this single-handed. It is now clear that failure by the British Navy would have meant the loss of the war. Her navy must be Britain's first thought; her army secondary. For hundreds of years when an Englishman thought of home defence it was of defences by sea. At all cost naval supremacy must be maintained. Without it the little island would be strangled and her Empire lost. An Englishman is willing that Parliament should play politics with the army but he will not permit it with the navy.

No bulletins of trench fighting come from the British fleet. Its work is kept more secret than that of any army. It will have only one battle, and that will last only a few hours. Because we hear nothing of the navy's work the superficial may think that it is doing nothing.

A witness of its efficiency exists in every British merchant ship that sails. No German sails the open seas unless in disguise. Many more than a million British soldiers are abroad, and all their guns, and the food for both men and guns, have been transported safely overseas; and by sea the wounded have been brought home. So far as I know, not a soldier or gun has been lost in the passage from France to England. British sea-borne trade, including exports, increased for the month of February 1916 over February 1915. Channel steamers ran as usual. Passengers and freight go and come between England and France and America in spite of the submarine.

THE EFFORT ON LAND.

After testifying that th eBritish Navy goes into the North Sea whenever it pleases, and that Britain has kept faith with her partners in holding the command of the sea, Mr. Palmer tells of the effort on land:

When she saw the fortunes of war were going against her partners she prepared to fight by land; to put in millions of soldiers as well as her naval strength. It never occurred to any Englishman or Scot or Irishman that the British would ever have an army half the size of that fighting there to-day on the Continent. As ingrained in the British is the idea of sea defence as that of great distances and isolation in the American before this war. He thought of an army only as a means of policing the Empire. His green pastures and hedges and lanes were safe, thanks to the salt water.

The regulars had done his fighting for him, as they had for us. There came to him a call like the one that came to us in our Civil War when North and South set untrained troops against untrained troops. A people proud as we were of the fact that they had escaped universal military service, when they found that Russia and France had not soldiers enough were ready to give their flesh and blood against not untrained troops, but the best trained and best equipped of troops.

In two months the British had lost more killed and wounded than their original force; in six months, more than the total of their standing army. They had lacked machine-guns and guns of heavy calibre; so had the French. The English had not only to train men who had never shouldered a rifle, but to equip them, Russia and

(Continued in Column 5.)

A FIGHT ON LAKE TANGANYIKA

SINKING A GERMAN GUNBOAT.

How the British pursued and sank the German gunboat Hedwig von Wiessman on Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa, is related by a chief petty officer engineer in the following letter to his father at Reading:—

The other day we had a great victory. At 5-30 a.m. a telephone message came through that the German boat Hedwig von Wiessman had been sighted 40 miles up the coast, and was travelling down the lake about 15 miles out to sea.

This boat is one that has terrorized the Belgians for over a year, and has simply done as she wished. Of course, the Germans considered her *the* ship, and had four guns on her. Well, the C.O. decided to go out and meet her, so the Fife (the captured German boat) and the Mimi (one of our motor-boats) set out.

I was on the Mimi. After running for one and a half to two hours the German was sighted, and she did the usual thing—namely, turned and ran. Our orders were to keep behind the Fife, as the C.O. wanted to fight the German with his ship only if possible. For the first half-hour or so we gained on her, and the Fife tried a couple of shots at a very long range, but they fell short. Then the Germnas began to gain a little, but our fellows in the engine-room still stuck to it. About a quarter of an hour after the C.O. signalled to the Mimi to go ahead and engage her, but only at our extreme range.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

It did not take us long to catch her, as our motor boats are pretty fast, and we opened fire. We kept twisting about, for all the world like a snake spitting at her. The shells from their stern guns were falling near, some of them a little too close to be pleasant, but they did not "find" us.

The Germans were putting any amount of oil on their fires to get the very best out of them; huge clouds of smoke came out of her funnel. By this time our fedows on the Fife had worked like heroes and were again overhauling the enemy. Eventually they got close enough to try some more shots. I am not allowed to tell you the size of the gun, but you can take it from me that it was one of the British Navy's bits of "hot stuff."

The first hit the Fife registered went bang through the boiler of the German, who from then on had a bad time of it. Within half an hour she turned slightly, when it could be seen she was out of control, and shortly afterwards she began to sink by the head, finishing up with her stern high in the air and then diving straight to the bottom.

As soon as she had disappeared we made straight for the wreckage and saved every one—namely, 12 Germans and 10 niggers. This was slightly different to what the Germans did when the Good Hope and the Monmouth sank.

There were 14 Germans on board, but two were killed in the engine-room and went down with the ship. Out of the 12 nine were Konigsberg men. What a haul! Without telling you the strength of either side, I can assure you that we are absolutely "cock of the lake" now. We captured a German naval ensign, which, I think, is rather unique, as very few have fallen into our hands since the commencement of the war.

ELECTRIC WINDING IN SCOTLAND.

The "Colliery Guardian" has a description of an up-to-date electric winding plant installed at the Breich Pit of the Pumpherstone Company, near Edinburgh. A feature of the system is a very complete remote control apparatus, which will bring the cages to rest in the event of anything unforeseen happening. The winder combines the Ward-Leonard system of control, with a flywheel equalizer between the winding motor and supply mains. The advantage of the flywheel is shown when the peak load is 400 h. p., yet the maximum demand on the generator never exceeds 200 h. p. In the event of power failure also the flywheel stores sufficient energy to give one or two winds. The winder itself is of the ordinary parallel drum type, and winds from a depth of 65 fathoms. The power is taken from a three-phase high-tension line at 3,000 volts, 50 cycles. This supplies a motor-generator set consisting of a three-phase motor, a variable-voltage direct-current generator and constant-voltage exciter. The normal speed of the motor-generator flywheel set is 750 revolutions per minute. The winding motor is separately excited, and has its armature permanently connected to that of the variable-voltage generator. The speed and direction of the winding motor are controlled by the position of the driver's control lever. Braking is effected by post brakes operating on machined brake paths cast on the drum cheeks, a compressed air cylinder operating the brake blocks, and which come into action when the air pressure is released. The emergency brake can also be operated by hand from the driver's platform.

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"MONEY ONLY."

DOMINANT FACTOR IN THE WAR.

Money only, declares M. Cellerier, a Swiss economist, is the dominating factor in the war. And which Power, or group of Powers, has the most money, and how long will it last?

People have got so accustomed to talk in milliards that most of them still imagine that funds are inexhaustible. A little common sense will show that, however glibly one juggles with milliards, no country in the world can throw them about with impunity.

M. Cellérier says the only question that counts is how long can the respective combatants procure fresh funds with which to carry on the struggle. The three boxers in the ring are the pound sterling, by far the strongest of the lot, the franc, and the reichmark. Their seconds are the lire, the rouble, and the yen.

Even were France's resources to give out before those of her rival, France would not go to the boards for that. Germany would still have to deal with the pound sterling.

According to Herr Helfferich, Germany, who up till the end of 1915 had borrowed thirty-four milliards of fancs, is now spending thirty-three milliards per annum To hold out until the end of 1916, therefore, Germany must contrive to raise as much money again as she was able to borrow throughout the first seventeen months of the war. In other words, she must increase her borrowing capacity by 50 per cent. Can she do it?

SHOT THEIR BOLT.

At the opening of the war all hearts, and purses as well, opened. France was invaded, Maubeuge was taken, Galicia brought a succession of victories, the country believed it was fighting in a just cause, and, above all, everyone was convinced that the war would be a short one. To-day, the Germans still profess themselves confident, but they have lost many of their early delusions. Worse still, the capitalists have shot their bolt. It must be borne in mind that the best part of Germany's wealth was locked up in her industrial machinery. "Ready money—spot cash—was by no means plentiful. Loans cannot be subscribed with machinery.

Should, however, Germany succeed in covering her needs for 1916—that is to say, add another twenty milliards to the ban of 13⅔ milliards she has just floated—she could never hope to go any further, and, as it is this would bring her war debt up to seventy milliards.

THE CONCLUSION.

M. Cellérier comes to the conclusion that, rather than see herself ruined for all time, Germany will sue for peace. Unlike the English, he says, the German has no taste for taking risks. Accustomed to provide for and organise everything in advance, he has a horror of the unforeseen. As soon, therefore, as the German experts notice the first signs of the financial end, the national instinct will come to the front, and fully six months or so before he will be at absolutely his last pfenning, the German will endeavour to make peace. Not only that, but rather than lose his all he will consent to almost everything.

M. Cellérier computes that this point will be reached in the course of the coming summer.

POLICE HOLIGANISM AT ATHENS.

ANTI-VENIZELIST CAMPAIGN.

A meeting of the Venizelist Party was held on the evening of April 16 in an Athens theatre for the purpose of hearing a political address from one of the party leaders on the same lines as that given at a successful meeting of the same party peacefully held last week.

On this occasion, says a Brindisi correspondent of "The Times," although the meeting was held in a confined enclosure to meet the requirements of the law, it soon became evident, from the presence of a large number of soldiers, cavalry, and armed police in the neighbourhood of the theatre, that some special event had been prepared by the Government authorities. Each member of the Venizelist Party attended with his ticket of invitation, which was taken from him by the police guarding the entrance, who also carefully searched each one before admittance. It was noticed, however, that the police passed a number of persons who had no invitation tickets and who were not searched.

When the proceedings began cheers for the King were called for and given by all present, but directly afterwards some individuals in the back row began to shout "Down with traitors!" and when they were requested to desist one of these men fired his revolver in the air. Thereupon 40 or 50 gendarmes entered the theatre, drew their revolvers, and fired about 100 shots in the air, causing an indescribable panic and breaking up the meeting. Numbers of guests at the meeting were maltreated by gendarmes within the theatre and again by the soldiers and police outside the theatre when they emerged.

There is no doubt that the entire disturbance was deliberately provoked by the police with the help of their secret *agents provocateurs*. Several people were seriously injured by police and soldiers on duty. The Russian correspondent of the Russkoe Slovo was also maltreated by the police, although he appealed to the police officer for protection as a Russian subject. The incident has caused intense excitement and indignation amongst the people of Athens.

THE NEW BRITISH HELMET.

EVIDENCE OF ITS VALUE.

An idea of the great importance of the helmets which are now being supplied as rapidly as possible to the British troops at the front may be gathered from an article in the current number of the "British Medical Journal." Head wounds have been set down, upon the experience of recent wars, as accounting for 15 per cent. of all casualties, and the latest data show that, in trench fights, at least, the percentage is as high as 25. In a big fight at the beginning of March, however, when our soldiers, were wearing the new helmets, the number of penetrating gunshot wounds of the head was equal to less than ½ per cent. and the total number of fractures of the skull was well under 1 per cent. of all injuries.

The British helmet has not the surprising lightness of the French, but it is considered to be better designed to meet its direct purpose than is the French, it has a wide downward sloping brim, and thus protects the side and back of the neck and the temples and upper part of the face, as well as the top and sides of the head. This breadth of brim makes the crown look shallower than that of the French helmet, but a more real difference is that the British helmet has a smooth round top, while the crown of the French presents a prominent ridge tapering centrally backwards. This ridge was originally intended to strengthen the helmet, but being hollow and open at one end it also provides a means of ventilating its interior. In addition, it adds to the headdress a style that the English helmet lacks. But it is open to question whether these advantages are not fully outweighed by the fact that a fragment which would glance harmlessly off the smooth round British crown might be stopped by this ridge on the French helmet, and inflict on the wearer a stunning jar, if not worse.

Unlike the French helmet, the British recalls nothing ever seen in collections of the armour worn in early European warfare. It does, however, bring to mind the pith hats worn by civilians in certain parts of India, and resembles these all the more closely because, like them, it does not fit close. It stands away from the head about one-third of an inch all round, the weight being borne by a padded leather band fixed to the inner side of the surrounding steel by a series of Indiarubber buffers, each about the thickness of a lead pencil, and about 1in. long. This detail of construction constitutes perhaps the most important difference between the British and French helmets. The buffers are capable of diffusing and neutralizing the force of a blow, which, falling on the closely-fitting French helmet, would be conducted direct to the brain-pan.

The heaviness of the British helmet is a drawback, and it is possible that its protective effect would be increased by lowering the brim still further so as to guard against bomb fragments or other missiles rising upwards from a point within a yard or two of the wearer, but there is already clear evidence that its introduction is a step of great value.

A NEW AMERICAN SUPERHEATER.

We learn from the 'Railway News" that the Locomotive Superheater Company of New York are introducing a new pattern of superheater including the following features:—The header has an upper wet steam chamber or manifold and a lower dry steam chamber or manifold united by alternately disposed hollow columns, one set of the latter being closed at their upper ends and the others closed at their lower ends. Mounted in the space between the alternate columns are pipe heads to which the superheater elements are connected. these heads being formed of two similar parts with screw-threaded openings which receive the ends of the pipes, and communicating through openings with the hollow columns. Each head has a projecting rim which extends into one of the openings of the main header, and located in an annular groove surrounding the opening is a copper ring forming a gasket which, when the heads are spread apart, makes a steam-tight joint between the heads and the header. In order to force the head apart a bolt forces a conical wedge into a conical opening. part of the opening being in one head and part in the other head. The head of the bolt rests against the large end of the wedge, and the threaded end of the bolt screws into a nut which is held from turning by being shaped so as to partly encircle the pipes of the superheater elements.

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"A NEW BRITAIN COULD SAVE THE WORLD."

BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE TASK.

The Archbishop of Serbia was present at the evensong service at St. Paul's London, on the night of April 23, when the sermon was preached by the Bishop of London.

"We are pledged," said the Bishop, "never to sheathe the sword until our brethern in Serbia are back in their hundreds and you yourself are back on your Archbishop's throne."

"Was there," asked the Bishop, preaching from the words, "I make all things new," "to be a new start after all, and were we to have a new earth wherein there was brotherhood and righteousness? What about this blood-stained old earth, now once again for the thousandth time soaked with the blood of those who sought to conquer and oppress the world, and those who gladly died for the right of small nations to live? Was there to be a new Church? Could the old story of misunderstanding and the great cleavages be done away with and would the Church make a new start with the light of day? Was it possible to have a sober nation? At last was there to be an end to the 100 millions spent on drink, and of the hideous diseases which affected 10 per cent. of our population?"

If the great Admiral was right when he said the war would not end until the nation had come back to God, would the nation come back to God? Would the new nation be born with this great day of God, and this Easter be the turning point in our history? Russia, France, and Serbia, filled with the sacrifice of courage which was the admiration of the world, seemed unable by themselves to hurl back the great German menace to the freedom of the world, and the question was. Would we rise to it? That was the question of the world to-day, and we could only rise to it by whole-hearted sacrifice, if we would come to a simpler standard of living and discard for ever the old love of comfort a new Britain could save the world.

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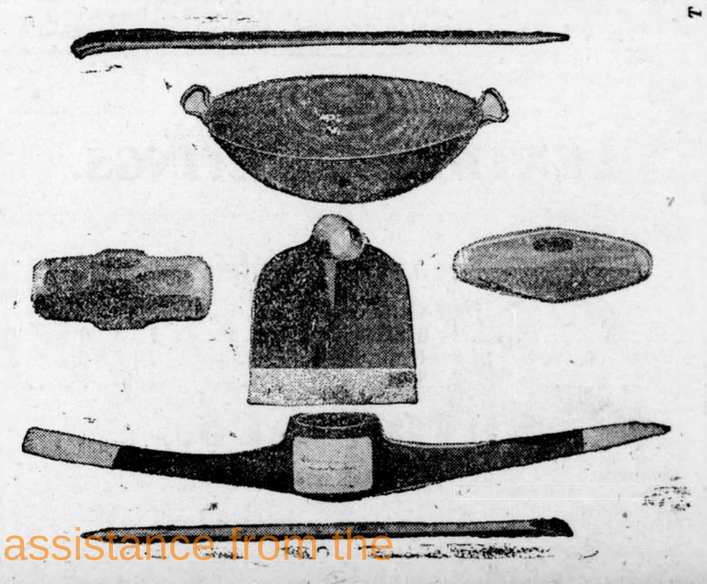

Testimonials—

PRICE, WILLS AND REEVES,
Bombay Port Trust,
Contractors' Office.
Bombay, 28th Septr. 1908

Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy has supplied us with several consignments of Country made Blasting Powder, all of which was satisfactory. When we are again wanting this material, we shall apply to him for it.

Per Pro. PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,
(Sd.) FULTON ROBERTSON.

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Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar.
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Messrs. Heptoola Salebhoy & Co. have been supplying me with Blasting Powder and Fuses for Works on the Harbour Branch during the past 18 months. They are attentive to orders and have given me satisfaction.

(Sd.) C. W. SIM,
Resident Engineer,
Harbour Branch.

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We Combine Moderation in Prices, Perfect Fit, Latest Styles in Tailoring,

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We invite attention to our Establishment business of Gentlemen's Complete Outfitters.

The Stock includes everything that is new for Gentlemen's wear and is always up-to-date.

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LIQUEURS.		USUAL PRICE Per Bot.	SALE PRICE. Per Bot.
CHERRY GIN ..	LARGE	Rs. 4—4	Rs. 3-0
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Do. BRANDY ..	Do.	„ 4—8	„ 3-4
PEACH BITTERS ..	QUARTS.	„ 5—4	„ 4-4
Do. do. ..	PINTS.	„ 2-12	„ 2-0
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With neutral tinted Lenses.

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Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

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Why?
—Overheat the body and burden the digestion with wines and 'cups' when Horlick's is equally palatable and far more beneficial.
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MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	5 8 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 14 0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Blk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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AND YOU WILL BE DELIHGTED, TO SAY THE LEAST

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We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our **Halva Albums** (made to order) and our **Maskati Halva** (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.

Ours is the only charming saloon for Europeans.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

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Stringed Instruments of all kinds.

Military Band Instruments and Appurtenances.

Mouth Organs at Rs. 2-4 each.

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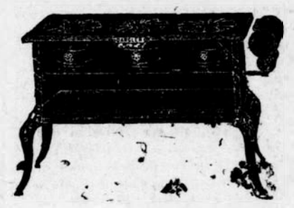
(Established over 56 years.)

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.



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Takes any grade of Kerosine Oil and produces a powerful Blue Flame.

No Pump and hence the Safest.

Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical Perfection.

With one, two or three burners.

Baking Ovens to suit all sizes.

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Build-up YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.